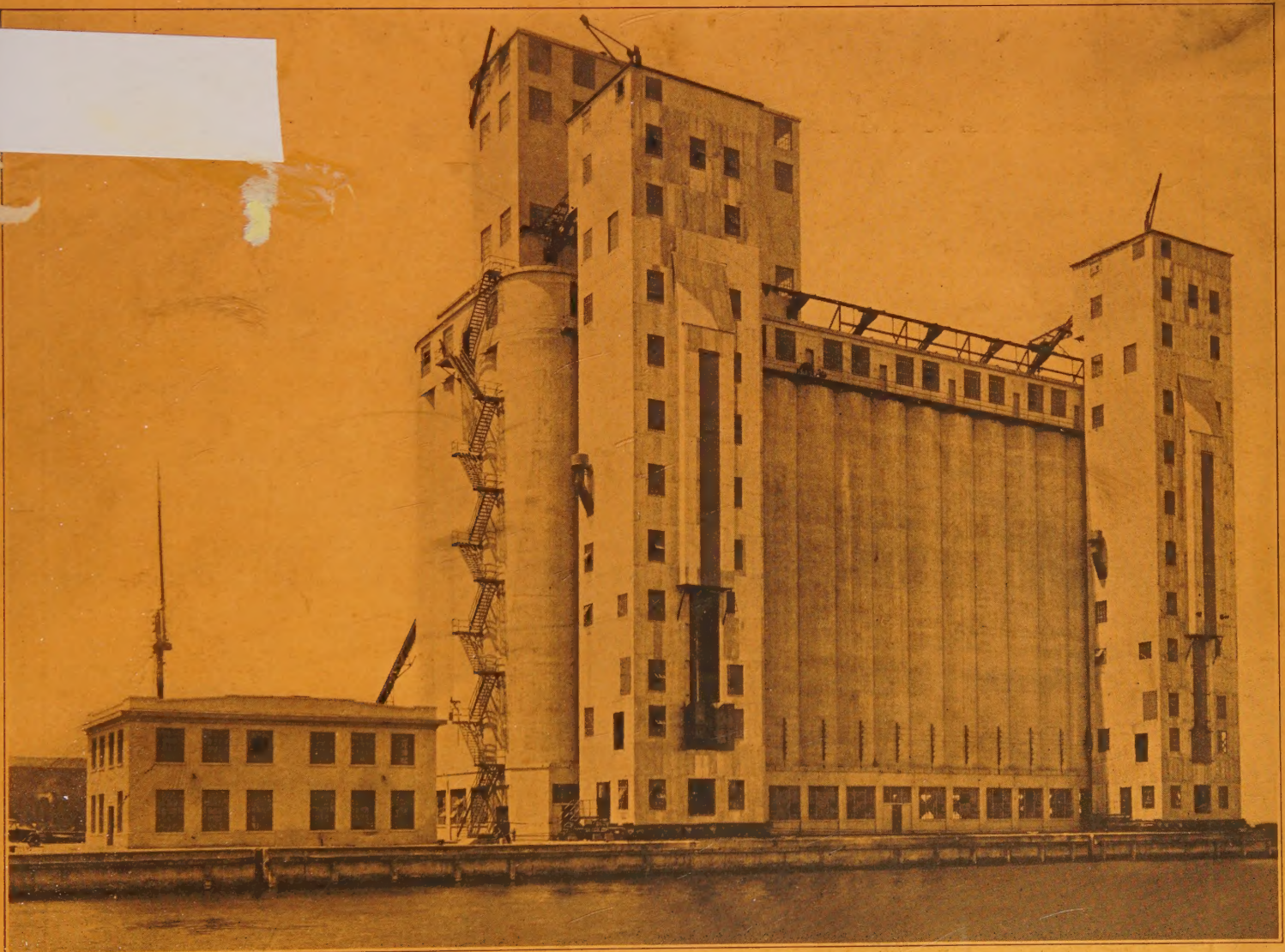
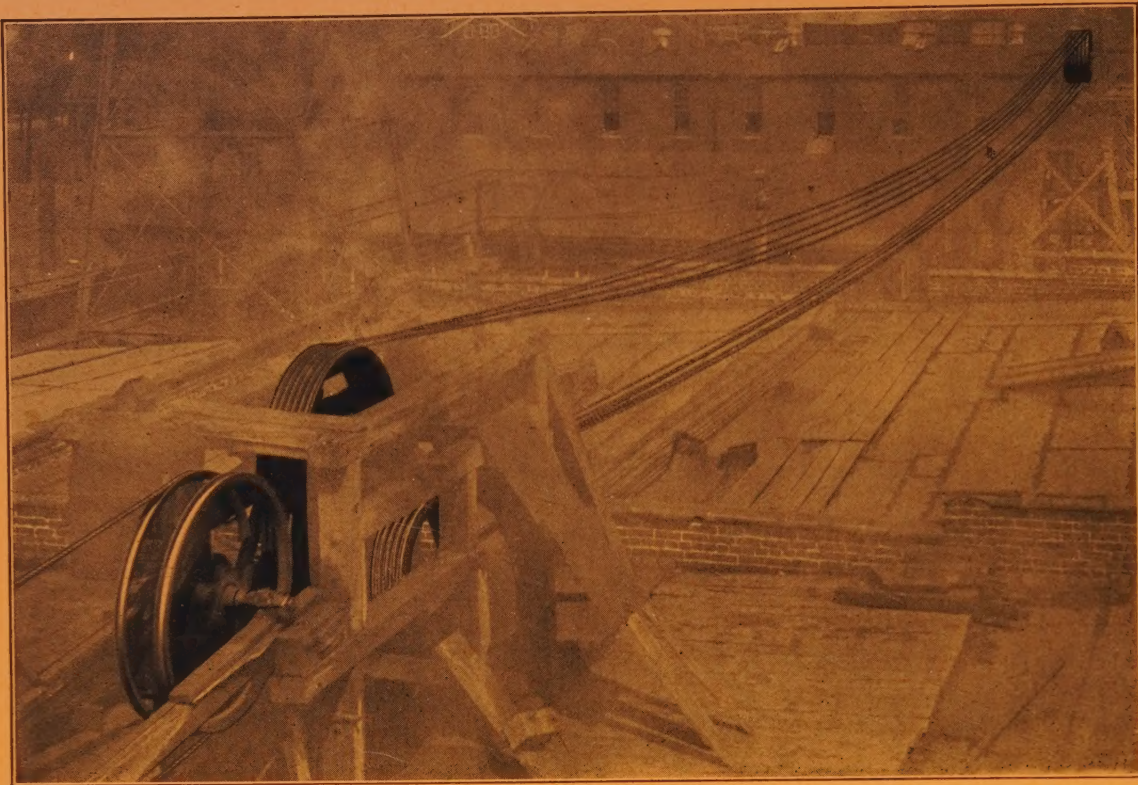


GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Devoted to the construction and operation of better grain handling plants.



The New York State Terminal Elevator at Oswego, with Administration Building at the left and two traveling Marine Towers in the foreground.
[For description see page 45.]

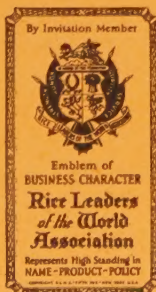


Transmitting Power Over Long Distances

A rope drive can be arranged to transmit power between pulleys as far apart as 175 feet, without the use of idlers or guide pulleys. With the use of idler pulleys, the distance is practically unlimited. It is necessary, however, to increase the size of the pulleys the greater the distance apart, to allow for the sag in the ropes.

By using a greater number of ropes to allow sufficient contact surface on the pulleys, it is also possible to use this method of driving very satisfactorily on drives where the shafts are close together.

It will be worth your while to investigate *Columbian Transmission Rope*, for it possesses all the qualities you should find in an excellent, dependable rope for your drive.



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Auburn, "The Cordage City" New York

Branches: New York Chicago Boston New Orleans



Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Beasley Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dls.*
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain, field seeds.*
Kenyon Grain & Seed Co., grain and hay.
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.*
Strader Grain Co., U. S., grain, seed, feed.*

ATCHISON, KANS.

Blair Elevator Corp., The, grain merchants*

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members.
Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*
Hammond, Snyder & Co., Inc., receivers, exporters*
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.*

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co., corn and oats.*

BLUFFTON, IND.

Studabaker Grain & Seed Co., grain, hay, seeds.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members.
Basil Burns Grain Corp., grain merchants.
Globe Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.
Grain Marketing Co., grain merchants.
McKillop, Inc., J. G., receivers and shippers.*
Pratt & Co., receivers, shippers of grain.*
Quisenberry Feed Mfg. Co., "Quality Feeds."
Ratcliffe, S. M., commission merchants.*
Seymour-Wood Grain Co., consignments.*
Sunset Grain & Feed Co., grain and feed.*
Townsend Ward Co., The, consignments.*

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.
Halliday Elevator Co., grain dealers.*
Lynch Grain Co., grain dealers.*
Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

King Wilder Grain Co., grain shippers.*
Murrel Grain Co., Ray, receivers and shippers.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.
Badenoch Co., J. J., grains, millfeeds, concentrates.*
Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John E., grain commission merchants.*
Carhart Code Hardware Co., grain commission.*
Chicago Grain & Salvage Co., salvage grain.
Clement, Curtis & Co., members all exchanges.*
Cross, Roy, Eberhart & Harris, grain commission.*
Dole & Co., J. H., grain and seeds.*
Grain Marketing Co., grain merchants.*
Harris, Winthrop & Co., grain commission.*
Hitch & Carder, commission merchants.*
Hoit & Co., Lowell commission, grain and seeds.
Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, stocks, bonds, grain, etc.
Lamson Bros. & Co., consignments solicited.*
Logan & Bryan, grain, stocks, provisions.
McKenna & Dickey, commission merchants.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Rothschild Co., D., receivers and shippers.*
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.*
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.*
Thomson-McKinnon, members leading exchanges.

CINCINNATI, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.
Cleveland Grain & Mfg. Co., grain merchants.*
DeMolet Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Early & Daniel Co., grain, hay, feed.*
Scholl Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

CIRCLEVILLE, O.

Cook, Wade H., grain, hay and grain products.*

*Members Grain Dealers National Association.

CLEVELAND, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.
Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, millfeed, oil and c. s. meal.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., The, recvrs. & shprs.*
Sheets Elevator Co., The, grain, hay, straw.*
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain merchants.*

COLUMBUS, O.

Smith-Sayles Grain Co., The, buyers and shippers.*

CROWLEY, LA.

Lyman, C. W., broker corn, oats, feeds, hay.

DAVENPORT, IA.

Davenport Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.*

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members.
Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain and hay.*
Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.*
Denver Elevator, wholesale grain, flour, millfeed.
Kellogg Grain Co., O. M., receivers and shippers.
Farmers Union M. & E. Co., millers, grain mchts.
Phelps Grain Co., T. D., wholesale grain.*
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.*
Summit Grain Co., The, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley.*

DES MOINES, IA.

Board of Trade Members.
Lockwood, Lee, broker.

DETROIT, MICH.

Board of Trade Members.
Caughey-Jossman Co., grain and field seeds.*
Lapham & Co., J. S., grain dealers.*
Lichtenberg & Son, oats, corn, hay, straw.*
Simmons & Co., F. J., grain and hay.*

DULUTH, MINN.

Board of Trade Members.
White Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

EMPORIA, KANS.

Trusler Grain Co., grain merchants.

FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Christensen, George, grain broker.

FORT WORTH, TEX.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members.
Bewley Mills, flour milling.
Burrus Mill & Elevator Co., flour milling.
Dorsey Grain Co., merchants—commission consignments.
Ft. Worth Elevators Co., gr. merchants, pub. storage.
Gladney Grain Co., consignments.
Grain Marketing Co., grain merchants.*
Kimball Milling Co., millers and grain dealers.
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., recvrs., shprs., consignments.*
Morrow & Co., Jos., grain and cotton.
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*
Service Grain & Comm. Co., bkrs. consgmts., cash gr.
Smith Bros. Grain Co., consgmts-merchants.*
Terminal Grain Co., grain, hay, millfeed.*
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*
Universal Mills, "Superior Feeds."

GREENVILLE, O.

Grubbs Grain Co., E. A., track buyers.*

HOUSTON, TEX.

Gulf Grain Co., grain, hay, millfeed.
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice, b/p.*

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.
Collingwood-Moore Grain Co., receivers and shippers.
Gano Grain Co., wheat, corn, sorghums.
Hutchinson Grain Co., mill orders.
McReynolds, A. G., grain merchant.
Southwest Grain Co., consignments, country run grain.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members.
Bingham Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., grain commission.*
Hart-Malbucher Co., grain merchants.*
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.*
Montgomery & Tompkins, receivers and shippers.*
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members.
Bruce Bros. Grain Co., consignments.
Christopher & Co., B. C., kafir, fetorita, millo.*
Davis Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.
Denton Hart Grain Co., consignments.*
Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.
Goffe & Clarkner, Inc., grain commission merchants*
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, millo, screenings.
Logan Bros. Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants and exporters.*
Scular Bishop Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.
Thresher Grain Co., R. J., grain commission.*
Updike Grain Corp., consignments.
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., commission.*
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Cranston-Liggett Gr. & Feed Co., corn, mixed feed.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Grain Exchange Members.
Farmer Co., E. L., brokers, grain and millfeed.*
Gordy Co., C. L., grain brok., hay, grain and mill feed.
Wilson, John R., brokers-grain and mill feeds.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members.
Callahan & Sons, receivers and shippers of grain.*
Bingham-Hewett Grain Co., recvrs., shippers of grain.*
Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.*
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

LYNCHBURG, VA.

Moon-Taylor Co., grain and hay brokers.

McKINNEY, TEX.

Reinhardt & Co., wheat, corn, oats, maize.*

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members.
Browne, Walter M., broker and com., consignments.*
Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*
U. S. Feed Co., grain, hay, millfeed.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Meech & Stoddard, Inc., grain, feed, hay, flour.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Chamber of Commerce Members.
Franke Grain Co., The, grain and feed.
Froedtert Grain & Maltting Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.*
LaBude Feed & Grain Co., grain, feed, hay.*
Milwaukee Grain Co., recvrs., grain and seed.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members.
Cargill Commission Co., grain commission.*
Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.*
Delmar Co., shippers.
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.*
Hubenthal, C. G., gr. mchts., oil meal, chicken feed.
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
Malmquist & Co., C. A., receivers and shippers.*
Marfield Grain Co., grain commission.*
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.*
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.*
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.*
Zimmerman, Otto A., grain and feed.*

(Continued on next page.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

NASHVILLE, TENN.

McKay Reece Co., wholesale seeds & grain

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, buckwheat.*

NEW YORK CITY.

Produce Exchange Members.

Abel, Joseph A., grain broker.
Jones & Co., M. B., buyers—quote us.*
Knight & Co., grain brokers.
Therrien, A. F., broker.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Grain Exchange Members.

Acme Milling Co., millers & grain dealers.
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Jackson Grain Co., grain merchants.
Okla. City Mill & Elevtr. Co., millers, gr. dealers.*
Mashburn-Mullin Grain Co., grain and feeds.
Scannell Grain Co., E. M., grain and feed.
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Vandenburgh, Jesse, milling wheat.

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Roberts Grain Co., Geo. A., consignments.*
Taylor Grain Co., brokers.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
United Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Updike Grain Co., milling wheat.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
Tyng Grain Company, receivers and shippers.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Richardson Bros., grain, flour, millfeeds.*
Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

Hardman & Daker, grain, hay, millfeed.*
Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.*
McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyer, all markets.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members.

A. J. Elevator Co., The, wheat, corn, oats.*
Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.*
Niedorp Grain Co., buyers-sellers of corn.*

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

King, Douglas W., carlot distribtr. hay, grain, seed.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Dreyer Commission Co., feedingsuffs, grain, seed.*
Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.*
Hunter-Robinson Mfg. & Gr. Co., grain, feedstuffs.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin & Knowlton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*

ST. LOUIS, MO. (Continued.)

Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.*
Powell & O'Rourke Grain Co., buyers-sellers corn.*
Turner Grain Co., grain commission.*

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Nelson Co., Sterling H., whise, grain, hay, mill feeds.

SIDNEY, OHIO.

Chambers, V. E., wholesale grain.*
Custenborder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.*
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Board of Trade Members.

Western Terminal Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

TOLEDO, O.

Produce Exchange Members.

Churchill Grain & Seed Co., field seeds, popcorn.*
De Vore & Co., H. W., consignments, grain, seeds.*
King & Co., C. A., grain and seeds.*
Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.*
Wickenhiser & Co., John, grain receivers, shippers.*
Zahn & Co., J. F., grain and seeds.*

TOPEKA, KANS.

Derby Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, and millfeed.*

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Bedell Elevator Co., milling wheat.
Beyer Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Blood Grain Co., I. D., receivers and shippers.
Harold Grain Co., J. R., consignments, mill orders.
Smith McLinden Grain Co., wheat, corn, kafir, millfeed.
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Co., receivers and shippers.
Stevens Scott Grain Co., receivers and shippers.
Wallingford Bros., milling and export wheat.*
Wichita Terminal Elevtr. Co., general grain and elevtr.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co., Whlrs. gr. and seeds.*

* Member Grain Dealers National Association.

Chamber of Commerce
Members

MINNEAPOLIS

Chamber of Commerce
Members

MARFIELD GRAIN COMPANY
Receivers and Shippers MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Fraser-Smith Co.
GRAIN
Minneapolis - Milwaukee

CORN -- OATS -- BARLEY -- RYE
For Prompt Shipment in any Quantity
**The VAN DUSEN-
HARRINGTON CO.**
MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH

Cereal Grading Co.
GRAIN MERCHANTS

We buy, sell, store and ship
all kinds of grain. Get our
offers, or try us with your
consignments.

LIBERAL ADVANCES
Operators of Elevator "R"

Chamber of Commerce
MINNEAPOLIS

CARGILL COMMISSION COMPANY
DULUTH MINNEAPOLIS MILWAUKEE
EFFICIENCY is our watchword; SATISFACTION your reward
SHIP TO CARGILL

"You can't do better; You might do worse."

DELMAR COMPANY
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Shippers
Sulphured, Natural and Clipped Oats,
Barley, Durum Wheat. Also
Milling Wheat and Buckwheat
Ask for Samples and Prices

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BOOKS** FOR SALE BY
Grain Dealers Journal
CHICAGO

SOME GRAIN DEALERS have realized a fortune from the offerings others overlooked. Our advertising pages as well as our reading matter columns present real opportunities to alert readers. Better keep your eyes open and look around as the entire contents of the Journal are prepared especially for you.

Grain Exchange
Members

ST. JOSEPH

Grain Exchange
Members

**We Want Your
Business**
Ask for Our Prices

The A. J. Elevator Company
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

**Hard and Soft Wheat
Corn and Oats**
Write, Wire or Phone Us

BUYERS AND SELLERS OF

CORN

NIEDORP GRAIN CO.
St. Joseph, Mo.

GORDON GRAIN CO.

CONSIGNMENT SPECIALISTS
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

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Members

KANSAS CITY

Board of Trade
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Handling
Consignments
and Futures
47 Years

B. C. Christopher & Co.

KANSAS CITY MO.

Buyers and
Shippers Kaffir,
Feterita, Milo
Maize, Mill Feed

CONSIGN

ERNST-DAVIS COM. CO.
Kansas City

A. C. DAVIS GRAIN CO.

Grain Commission

Mill Orders a Specialty

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited
KANSAS CITY, U. S. A



Buyers—Sellers
**WHEAT . CORN
OATS . BARLEY**
CONSIGNMENTS
MILL ORDERS

SHANNON GRAIN COMPANY

CONSIGNMENTS

201-2 Board of Trade KANSAS CITY, MO.

Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.

CONSIGNMENTS - Kansas City - Omaha

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125 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BLDG

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Established 1877

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St. Louis

New Orleans

Nanson Commission Co. GRAIN, HAY and SEEDS

202 Merchants Exchange Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

**MARTIN & KNOWLTON
GRAIN CO.**

SUCCESSORS TO
GOFFE & CARKENER CO.

Receivers and Shippers

St. Louis, Mo.

GRAIN

MARSHALL HALL GRAIN COMPANY

HANDLED ON COMMISSION
BOUGHT TO ARRIVE
SOLD FOR SHIPMENT
EXPORT

ST. LOUIS

ST. JOSEPH

"We Ship What We Sell"

Powell & O'Rourke
Grain Company

Operating Brooklyn St. Elevator

Buyers and Sellers of Corn

846 Pierce Bldg.

St. Louis

"We Ship What We Sell"

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Members

Special Wire and Salesman Service

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OATS, RYE**

166 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

Cross, Roy, Eberhart & Harris
Incorporated

Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago

GRAIN COMMISSION*We Specialize in Hedging and Spreading Operations
Between Terminal Grain Markets***CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.****Grain Commission**

Board of Trade CHICAGO

"SINCE 1873"

"SINCE 1873"

J. J. BADENOCH CO.

Commission Merchants

GRAIN PROVISIONS COTTON

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

**WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS
NOT LATER—BUT TODAY**
Especially Consignments
GRAINS ALL WAYS**McKENNA & DICKEY**
60 Board of Trade, Chicago**Chicago Grain & Salvage Co.**
Dealers in**SALVAGE GRAIN**
GRAIN, FEEDS, Etc.

Write or Wire

930 Postal Telegraph Bldg. CHICAGO

E. W. BAILEY & CO.**Commission Merchants**

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GRAIN, SEEDS, PROVISIONS

72 Board of Trade, CHICAGO

BARTLETT FRAZIER Co. GRAIN MERCHANTS
F. C. Austin Bldg.
CHICAGO**Harris, Winthrop & Co.**11 Wall Street, New York
The Rookery, Chicago**GRAIN COMMISSION**

Members of Principal Exchanges

HITCH & CARDER

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Members Chicago Board of Trade
Webster Bldg., 327 So. La Salle St., CHICAGO, ILL.
Tel. Wabash 6584**LOGAN & BRYAN**

BROKERS

Stocks, Bonds, Cotton, Grain, Copper
Sugar, Cotton Seed Oil, Provisions
Private Wires Atlantic to Pacific
1-2-5 BOARD OF TRADE CHICAGO
Branch Office, Congress Hotel**PHILIP H. SCHIFFLIN & CO.****Grain Commission**

49 Board of Trade CHICAGO

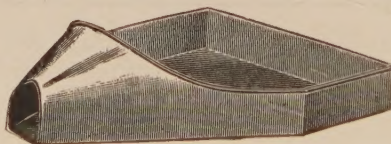
FOR BEST RESULTS SHIP YOUR GRAIN AND SEEDS TO

J. H. DOLE & COMPANY

RECEIVERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

327 South La Salle Street

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOHN E. BRENNAN & CO. GRAIN and SEEDS
COMMISSION MERCHANTS CHICAGO**GRAIN SAMPLE PANS**Made of sheet aluminum, formed
by bending, reinforced around top
edge with copper wire. Strong, light
and durable. The dull, non-reflecting
surface of the metal, which will not
rust or tarnish, assists the user to judge
of the color and detect impurities.

Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65.

Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00.

Send All Orders to

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, 309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.**GRAIN MARKETING CO.**Members of
Leading Exchanges**Grain Merchants and Elevator Operators**

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208 South LaSalle Street, CHICAGO

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Armour Grain Company

Rosenbaum Grain Corporation

Rosenbaum Brothers

Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co.

We Solicit Shipments of Grain to

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Kansas City

Milwaukee

New York

Galveston

Ft. Worth

Toledo

Buffalo

Norfolk

The Executives of the Acquired Companies Have Been Retained as Managers

Specialists in Milling Wheats.

Manufacturers of the HIGHEST QUALITY of POULTRY—DAIRY—HORSE—HOG FEEDS

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Members

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Board of Trade

Chicago, Illinois

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Grain Merchants

111 W. Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Ill.

CLEMENT CURTIS & CO., The Rookery Bldg., CHICAGO

Members of all principal Exchanges.

Private wire service to all leading cities in this country.

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Chicago St. Paul Indianapolis Toledo New York Philadelphia

Members of All Leading Exchanges

Facts or Figures Relative to Securities or Commodities Cheerfully Supplied.

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Two Rowed and Heavy White

Send Samples

Also Send Samples Buckwheat

The Quaker Oats Company

Grain Department

Chicago, Illinois

Established Over Forty Years

Hulburd, Warren & Chandler

208 S. La Salle St., Chicago

Stocks Bonds Grain Cotton

- First in Enterprise!
- First in Advertising!
- First in Circulation!
- First in News!

The Grain Dealers Journal

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Members

TOLEDO

Produce Exchange
Members

J. F. ZAHM & CO.

TOLEDO, OHIO

Your consignments and orders for futures solicited in either

GRAIN OR SEEDS
TOLEDO OR CHICAGO

Clover Seed

International Game, played in Toledo, Ohio.
Providence does dealing, When "Seedy" favor

C. A. KING & CO.

Like Billy Sunday they deal in cash and futures.

JOHN WICKENHISER & CO.

Wholesale Grain Dealers
TOLEDO, OHIO

We make track bids and quote delivered prices. Solicit Consignments of Grain and Clover Seed. Members Toledo Produce Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

There is a great satisfaction in trusting your
CONSIGNMENTS OF GRAIN AND SEED
to a firm you KNOW to be RELIABLE.

H. W. DEVORE & CO.

1887 Toledo, Ohio 1925

Upon readers patronage of its
advertisers depends the success of
the *Grain Dealers Journal* work.
Will you mention it?

SOUTHWORTH'S

WEEKLY REVIEW

Covers GRAIN, SEED AND COTTON.
It is FREE to all within our business range.
SOUTHWORTH & CO. - - TOLEDO, OHIO

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Members

CAIRO

Board of Trade
Members

CORN

Halliday Elevator Company

GRAIN DEALERS
CAIRO, ILL.

OATS

When writing advertisers mention the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago which works to
improve your trade conditions. By so doing you help it and your own business.

DENVER

Grain shippers who are anxious to get the most from their grain will find it to their advantage to investigate the merits of the Denver market. After a thorough investigation it is a known fact that it will receive your shipments. Any of the Grain Exchange members listed below will be glad to give you any information you may desire. Better still—ship at least one car to any of them and be convinced.

T. D. Phelps Grain Co.
Wholesale Grain and Beans.

The Summit Grain Co.
Receivers and shippers of all kinds of grain.
Elevators: Denver, Cheyenne Wells and Arapahoe, Colo.

O. M. Kellogg Grain Co.
Receivers shippers of all kinds of grain.

Farmers Union Mfg. & Elev. Co.
Millers and Grain Merchants.
38th and Wynkoop Sts.

The Conley-Ross Grain Co.
Wholesale Grain.

The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.
Grain, Hay, Beans.

Rocky Mountain Grain Co.
Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic.

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Wholesale Grain, Flour, Mill, Feed and Pinto Beans.
We operate 30 elevators in eastern Colorado.

Note:—All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not come up to contract grade is discounted by three disinterested members of the Exchange when discount is not provided for in the contract.

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Handling Grain on Commission Our Specialty

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We carry the following cipher codes in stock and can make prompt delivery.

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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Want Offers
Grain - Flour - Mill Feed
Delivered Philadelphia
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Clark's Car Load Grain Tables

Eighth edition, revised and enlarged, shows the following range of reductions of pounds to bushels by fifty pound breaks.

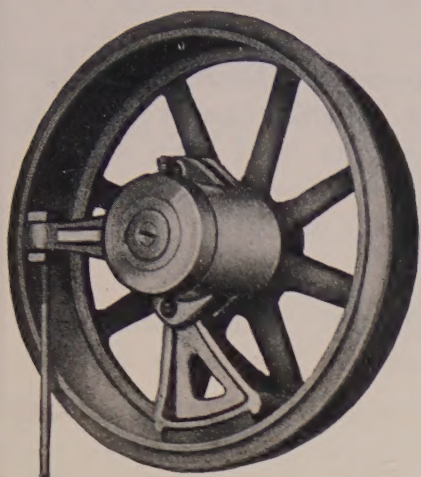
20,000	to 107,950 lbs. to bushels of 32 lbs.
20,000	" 74,950 " " " 34 "
20,000	" 96,950 " " " 48 "
20,000	" 118,950 " " " 56 "
20,000	" 118,950 " " " 60 "

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black. L'n' ledger paper reinforced, bound in flexible karatol with marginal index. Price \$2.50, weight 6 ozs.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

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Strictly Commission Merchants
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Elevator
Backstop

*When the Power Stops
the Gemlo Holds the Leg Firmly*

The instant your elevator leg is stopped for any reason the Gemlo holds it there. It can't slip backwards. And when the power is again applied the Gemlo is automatically and instantly released. No jolts or jars. Get this protection.

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Everything for Every Mill and Elevator

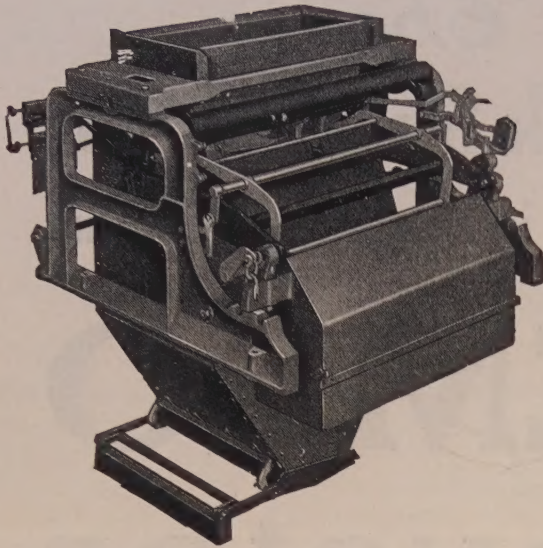
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1/54 of 1% ACCURATE!**OFFICIAL WEIGHTS!**

The Richardson Automatic Grain Shipping Scale at St. Louis is weighing under official supervision and the results have been accurate within 1/54 of 1%! Nine carloads taken at random (729,000 lbs.) show an error of only 135 lbs.!

Install a RICHARDSON Fully-Automatic Scale in YOUR elevator. Thousands in use all over the country.

*Claims are paid
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RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY

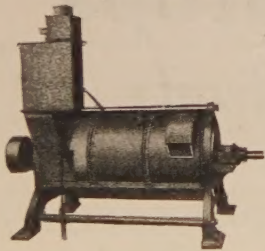
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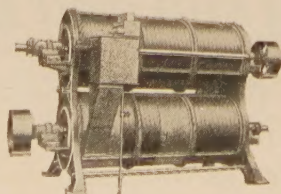


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remove all forms of dirt, smut and poison from the crease, beard and germ,—and leave the wheat berries whole in their bright, natural color.

Send for descriptive circular and performance figures showing what other manufacturers in your field are obtaining with the Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer and Drier.

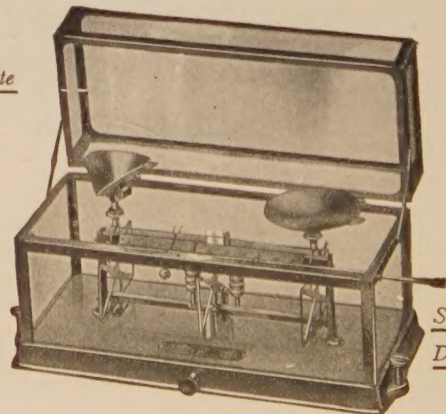
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Chambersburg,
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*Extensively used by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,
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Grain Testing and Arbitration Scale No. 5055

For determination of percentage of damaged kernels; foreign material other than dockage; wheat of other classes; acidity test of corn, etc.

AccurateRapid

Sensitive
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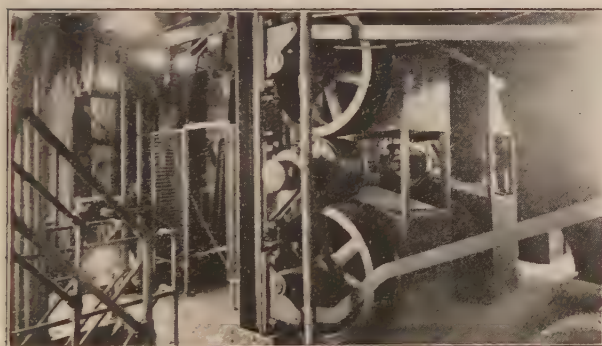
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In the New York State Barge Canal Elevator



42-Inch Belt Conveyors and Tripper



Ship Shovels and Operating Machinery



25,000 Bushel Marine Leg

Dodge Equipment Insures Continuous, Economical and Capacity Handling

DODGE equipped means well equipped and the new New York State Barge Canal Elevator at Oswego is only one outstanding Dodge material handling installation among many.

In the tower Dodge furnished two 25,000 bushel marine legs, cross heads, ship shovels, fair leaders, leg pushers, tower movers, rope drives, lofter legs, feed gates and a quantity of other material.

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Dodge engineering and manufacturing facilities for designing and building standard, as well as special, grain handling equipment are extensive. Write for catalog.

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EVERYTHING FOR THE MECHANICAL TRANSMISSION OF

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Branches: New York Philadelphia Pittsburgh Boston Cincinnati Newark Chicago
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Then came a day when the plant superintendent showed John the wisdom of saving a part of his earnings, for the satisfaction it would bring, and for protection against emergencies and old age. He and his young wife, for the first time, learned the difficult art of economy, and finally they came to know the joys of saving and of safe investment.

Today John Graves, and many thousands like him, own the stock of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. This company is owned by more people than any other, and the great majority of its owners—laborers, clerks, housewives, business men and others—have bought it with their savings. As its business has grown, the number of its shareholders has increased until now one out of every 45 telephone subscribers is also a stockholder.



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AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BELL SYSTEM

One Policy, One System, Universal Service

10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using

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GRINDERS**

IT PAYS TO GRIND ALL GRAINS

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"Desire to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof flowmeter. Have used a No. 4 ten years with less than one dollar per year for repairs." R. W. Watt, Jacobshurg, O.

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue.

N. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.



McMillin Wagon & Truck Dump

Prepare to handle any style or length wagon that may come to your elevator, as the farmers are each year using more of the long coupled wide bedded wagons.

The McMillin dump handles any length wagon or truck, and they can be raised to any slope, even sufficient to discharge grain from the rough wagon beds without the necessity of getting in the bed and kicking or raking it out.

It will dump any length vehicle into one dump door. By extending the track the one device will dump into several dumps in a line in the driveway. Few, if any, changes required in your driveway as it has no connection with driveway floor.

All dumps equipped for operating by hand or power.

Two Horse Power Motor or 4" belt from other machinery is sufficient.

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Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00

Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

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WHY-A-LEAK —STOP IT—

BAD ORDER CARS

cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed.

MUCH OF THIS LOSS can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected.

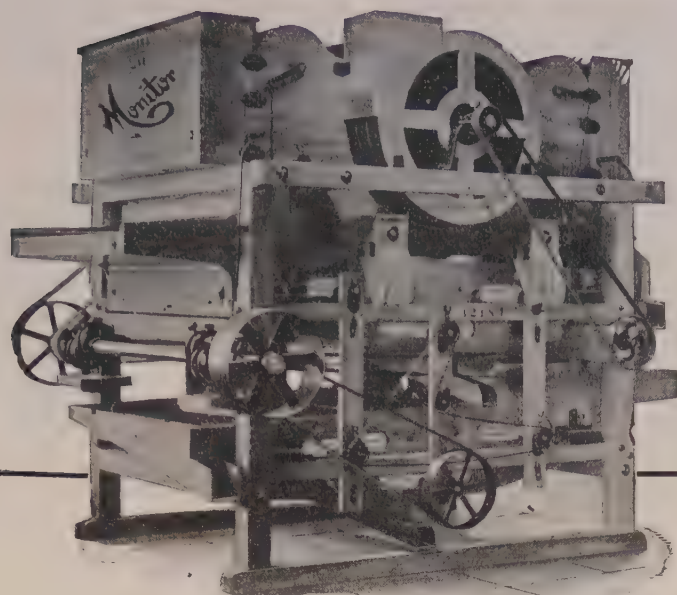
KENNEDY SYSTEM of car liners prevents leakage in transit and are made for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

WILL YOU NOT give us an opportunity to submit full details of our system and the low cost for this protection? We are confident this would demonstrate to you the efficiency and money saving merits of our car liners.

**THE KENNEDY CAR LINER &
BAG COMPANY**

SHELBYVILLE, IND.

Canadian Factory at Woodstock,
Ontario



The Cleaning of Flaxseed

is considerably more than just a statement. It's a process, rather difficult to do—yet it can be done and is done wherever the MONITOR Flaxseed Separator is in service. And, by the way, it's a rare place where they use anything else.

In your case, what do you use? If you do not happen to use the MONITOR, then you can better your product in grade and cleanliness for there is no other machine that will equal the MONITOR.

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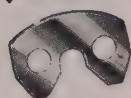
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A. F. Shuler, 218 Iron
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Will Hill, 217 Corn Exch.

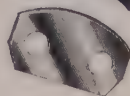
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Simplicity Plus 98% to 99% Efficiency

American High Speed Chains
operating churns in Fox River
Creamery Co., Chicago.

**Constant Efficiency!**

Among power transmission units the chief depreciation arises from loss in efficiency. Any moving part will wear, but wear does not affect the unequalled efficiency of American High Speed Chains. Design makes this so.

American High Speed Chains run without initial tension. The teeth mesh with the sprockets with practically no sliding contact. Their simple construction eliminates bushings and other extra parts. These points give American High Speed Chains the efficiency that their durability and design maintain.

98% to 99%

No other form of power transmission is so efficient. American High Speed Chains transmit between 98% and 99% of the power applied. And when you consider that this efficiency remains constant, you will realize its value to your own plant.

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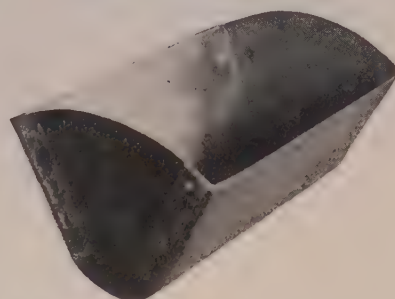
HIGH SPEED CHAIN Co.

Indianapolis, Ind.

New York, 50 Church St.
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Simplicity Plus 98% to 99% Efficiency

Increase the Capacity of Your Elevator**WELLER "SUPER - CAPACITY" ELEVATOR BUCKETS WILL DO IT**

Perfect discharge at low or high speed.
Substantially constructed of heavy sheet metal.
Riveted at each corner. Spot welded on laps.
Reinforced with extra thickness of steel on the back.
High or extended sides prevent side spillage.



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The printing is crosswise ticket and has spaces for the following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer."

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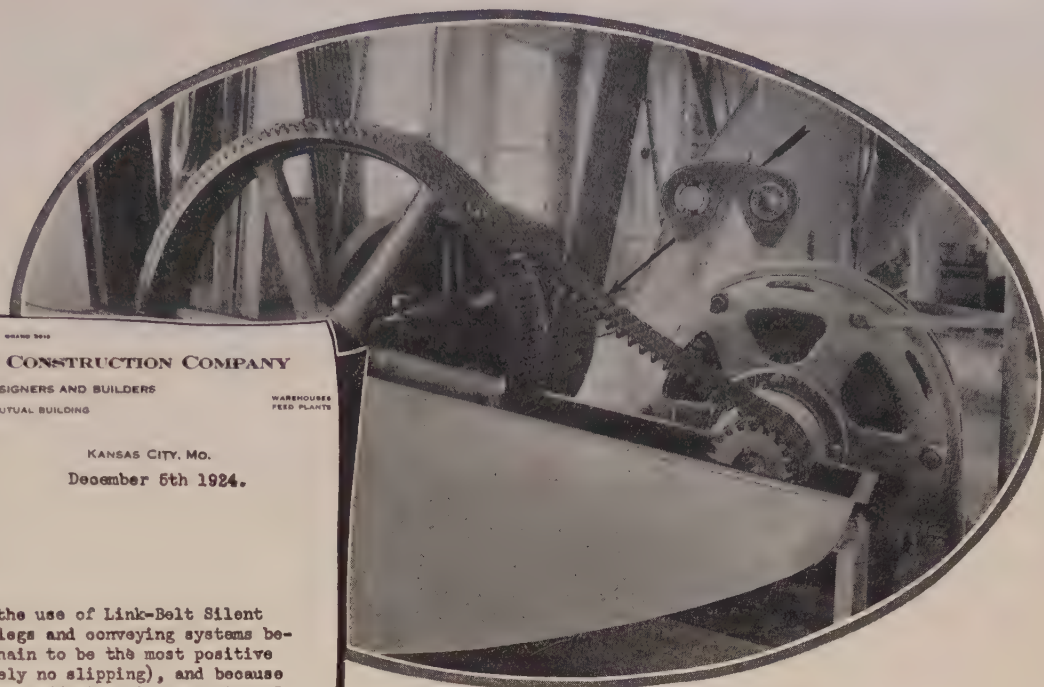
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Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

25 H. P. Link-Belt Silent Chain Leg Drive.



JONES-HETTELSATER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

GRAIN ELEVATORS
FLOUR MILLS

ENGINEERS, DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS
706 MUTUAL BUILDING

WAREHOUSES
FEED PLANTS

KANSAS CITY, MO.

December 5th 1924.

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Gentlemen:

We have adopted the use of Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive for elevator legs and conveying systems because we believe Silent Chain to be the most positive (in that there is absolutely no slipping), and because we believe it to be the most efficient in operation. In our opinion, the Silent Chain Drive gives, on an average, approximately 98% efficiency.

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Further, it is our opinion that in the long run the Silent Chain installation costs less than any other form of transmission, and as a matter of fact it is seldom that the first cost of installation is much greater than the installation of any other type of drive.

Yours very truly,

JONES HETTELSATER CONSTRUCTION CO.

E. N. Jones

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**"We have adopted
Link-Belt Silent Chain
because we believe it
to be most efficient
in operation"**

**Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.
Kansas City, Mo.**

THE advantages of using Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives for elevator legs and conveying systems have been pointed out by both users and leading construction engineers. Successful installations, in modern grain mills and elevators, definitely prove the superiority of this drive.

Besides permitting a compact arrangement, and large speed reductions, the Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive is 98.2% efficient (on actual test). Further, with its use there is no excessive journal friction, and no dangerous sparking as with belt drives. Ask for Silent Chain Price List Data Book No. 125.


LINK-BELT COMPANY

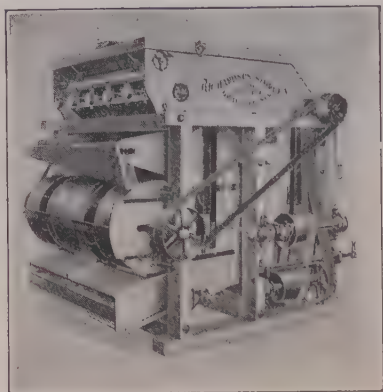
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LINK-BELT
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Efficient Silent Chain Drives



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for use in country and terminal elevators, embodies every essential feature of any and all cleaners and separators, and has many additional features not to be found on any competitive machine.

Wm. Haack, Mgr. Farmers Co-op. Ele. Co., Litchville, N. D., says:

It does far the best work of any Cleaner I have ever seen, it has a large capacity and is a **clean machine to work around**, there is no dust and dirt coming from it out into the room making a dirty mess around the Cleaner and filling your lungs with dust and dirt, it is an entirely different machine from the dirty, dusty man-killing kind of Cleaners I have used before.

Let us tell you more about this cleaner.

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is immune from attacks by acids, alkalis, gases and fumes. Impervious to water and not affected by heat or cold. It dries into a smooth elastic surface and lasts for surprisingly long periods of time, records running from 5 to 15 years on various metal and wood surfaces.

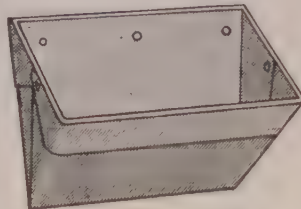
Dixon's is a paint in which the flake graphite and silica are naturally and not artificially combined, and this feature is essential to long life, efficient surface protection, elasticity and resistance to dampness.

Write for Booklet No. 15b, and see how to lower your paint costs.

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The strongest bucket made, unequalled for rigidity and wear. Made from one piece of steel with an extra deep fold at front and back and lap at ends riveted with two or more rivets.

Any required bushels per hour capacity can be secured with

PREMIER buckets at a lower first cost of installation than any other type of bucket and cost of upkeep is in the same proportion.

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Grain Shipping Ledger. Size of page, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The Grain Shipping Ledger is the best shipping book money can buy, giving complete information regarding each shipment and the returns therefrom. Left hand pages show complete records of each shipment, while corresponding lines on right hand pages show details of the "Returns."

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Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Permanency - Dependability Service

—You get them all when you install

Kewanee ALL STEEL TRUCK LIFT

All Steel

A truck lift that is strong, hence dependable—a unit that will last as long as your elevator.

Roller Bearings

A lift that operates on real roller bearings—hence the lift frames work smoothly and easily without jerks.

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That eliminates any chance of mishaps. For the lift cannot rise until the safety guard has risen and surrounded the wheels.

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Instead of the cheaper welded tank, often furnished with truck dumps.

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For the installation of a Kewanee actually strengthens your driveway instead of weakening it.

Low Installation Cost

The cost of installing is so little that the total cost is no more—usually less—than for any other reliable device.

A grain elevator is put up to stay up a long time. Why put any equipment into it which is not equally as substantial?

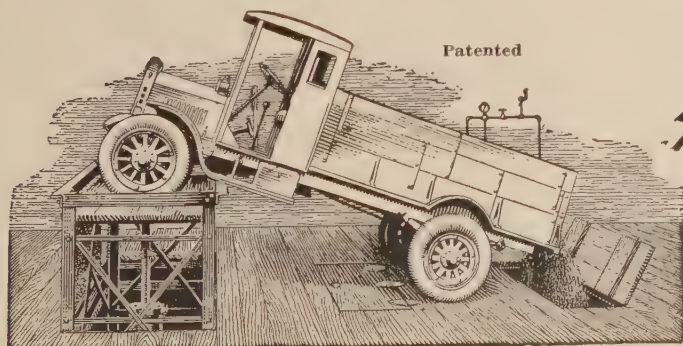
Kewanee *All-Steel* Truck Lifts are built to last as long as your elevator. They are a **permanent improvement**—not a “make-shift,” just-for-a-time device. The first one we ever built is still in use.

And a Kewanee is as near “fool-proof” as a thing can be made. You can use it—even abuse it—day after day and it goes right ahead giving the finest service, and without any necessity of repairs.

Compare Installed Costs Before You Buy

Some truck dumping devices are priced lower than Kewanee. But by the time they are installed they actually cost as much and often more. So we suggest you find out what it will cost to completely install a truck lift, before you place your order.

Sold and installed by most all good elevator contractors. If yours does not have blue prints and prices, write us direct.



Kewanee Implement Company

Kewanee, Illinois

Southwestern Distributors

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

**STOP GUESSING****Buy Grain by Grade Samples**

Your commission house will gladly furnish you with popular samples from actual sales of graded cars. Place these samples under glass in a

GRADE TEST GRAIN SAMPLER

"pocket size"

Has open center compartment for load sample joining all graded samples. A dip of sampler into load you are gaging tells which grade your load is in.

Ask your commission man for the Grade Test Grain Sampler. If he can't supply you send \$3.50 for one post-paid with the understanding you may return it in 30 days and get your money back if it does not save you ten times its cost.

Patented

Turner Brothers

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We have equipped 75% of the terminal elevators built or equipped during the last 20 years in the U. S. and Canada. You can profit by this experience.

Write us for particulars.

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Highest quality for bleaching grains. Guaranteed 99.5% pure and entirely free from arsenic. Quick shipment from mines or nearby stocks.

TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY

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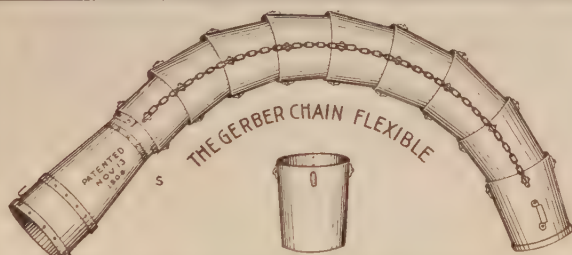
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Gerber 4-lug Chain Telescope Flexible Car Loading Spout; either round or square head.

GERBER

Grain Elevator Equipment



Minneapolis "V" Elevator Bucket

The time is drawing near when you will overhaul your old elevator or build a new one. When buying equipment order from Gerber.

Our New Gerber double and triple distributing spouts are the only practical spouts for elevator legs of two or three stands. All legs can be used to elevate into one bin or car at the same time, or can be used separately. Only one spout is required to run from distributors to each bin.

You have full control of your distributing. All spouts are operated from working floor.

We manufacture the best "V" bucket made. You can greatly increase the capacity of your legs if equipped with "V" buckets.

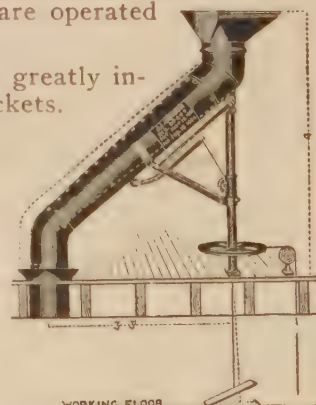
Get your elevator in order before the new crop starts to move. We can quote attractive prices on the best of everything in the grain elevator equipment line. Write us for catalog.



New Gerber Double Distributing Spout; with or without steel spout frame; also made for single and triple leg.

James J. Gerber

128 Sixth Ave. South
Minneapolis, Minn.



The Gerber No. 2 Distributing Spout.

Ford

CARS - TRUCKS - TRACTORS



Comparative Figures Prove Ford Economy

To the business executive, who is striving to better conditions in his own organization, the experiences of other concerns, who are faced with problems similar to his own, are always worthy of his attention.

Such experiences furnish numerous reports on delivery and trucking systems which are available to industrial managers who ask for them through Authorized Ford dealers.

As an example of the type of in-

formation that is available, the case of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., Grand Forks, N.D., is worthy of mention. J. L. Ryan, General Manager, says, "The operating cost of our Ford Ton Truck, is much lower than operating cost reports we have seen of many larger trucks in the same line of business. Over a six months period, our Ford Truck covered 3,275 miles at a total cost of \$194.55 including \$120 depreciation, or 5 9-10c per mile."

Ford Ton Truck Chassis—\$365—f. o. b. Detroit

JULY 13th to 18th IS FORD TRUCK DISPLAY WEEK

This week authorized Ford Dealers everywhere throughout the United States will have on display and be prepared to give demonstrations of Ford trucks with all types of Ford-built bodies. It is an exceptional opportunity to learn how Ford equipment can bring a new economy into your business. You are invited to take advantage of it.



We build our chain feeders to deliver the capacity of the U. S. sheller which is sufficient endorsement of durability and capability.

Get Your Grain In—And The Farmer Out—In a Hurry. The Cost Is No More

Here is your combination for speed and insurance against the costly "Choke-up."

**The U. S. Chain Conveyor and Feeder
The U. S. Pitless Corn Sheller
The U. S. "V" Type Elevator Bucket**



The "V" bucket completes a U. S. Sheller installation by giving the increased elevating capacity required. Manufactured in all sizes with dies stamping the bucket at one operation from a single sheet of metal.

Priced accordingly.

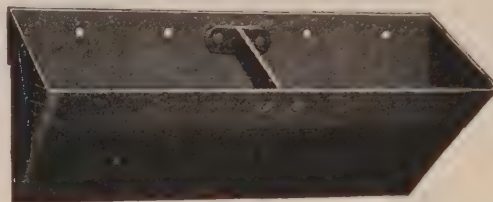
Statement by Owner

"The U. S. Sheller has devoured everything from cog wheels to 40 feet of drag chain and seems to like it. Leaves the cobs cleaner and in better size than other shellers we are operating."

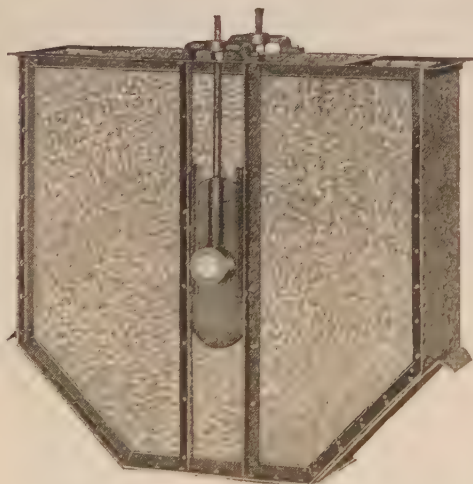
Constant XX Century Corporation

Manufacturers of Grain Elevator Equipment
and XXth Century Flour Mills.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.



Engineers and Builders of Grain Elevators



You will find Monarch facilities unsurpassed for the production of **Elevators, Hoppers, Spouting, Marine Legs, Belt Conveyors and Power Transmitting Machinery.** Years of experience and close association with the grain trade as Builders of Monarch Flour, Feed and Cereal Milling Machinery enables us to meet all your regular and special requirements for Grain Handling Equipment.

Submit your blue prints and let us give you an estimate on your next job.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.

1202 Sherman St.

Chicago Office
9 So. Clinton St.

Muncy, Pa.

Kansas City Office
612 New England Bldg.

The Monarch Mill Builders

DO IT NOW

Place your name and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain Dealers Journal. It reaches them twice each month.



"Eureka"—"Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



SMUTTY WHEAT

277 cars of wheat were in one week reported smut-infected at Duluth.

The discount exacted by buyers, because of smut runs from \$50 to \$100 a carload. You can by washing the wheat at an expense of less than a cent per bushel, realize a

PROFIT OF \$30 TO \$80 A CAR

Read what The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL said recently

"A WIDE RANGE of discounts on smutty wheat serve to emphasize the advantage of installing facilities for washing smutty wheat thoroughly before attempting to market it. No firm properly equipped for washing wheat has not realized a profitable return from the improvement effected this year".

We invite correspondence on the subject.

Wm. Watson, 515—No. 111 W. Jackson Bld., Chicago.
J. Q. Smythe, 3142 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind.
F. E. Dorsey, 3850 Wabash Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Geo. S. Boss, Grand Hotel, New York City.
S. W. Watson, Osburn House, Rochester, N. Y.
W. M. Mentz, Sinks Grove, W. Va.

Bert Eesley, Box 363, Fremont, O.

Special Sales Agents: Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

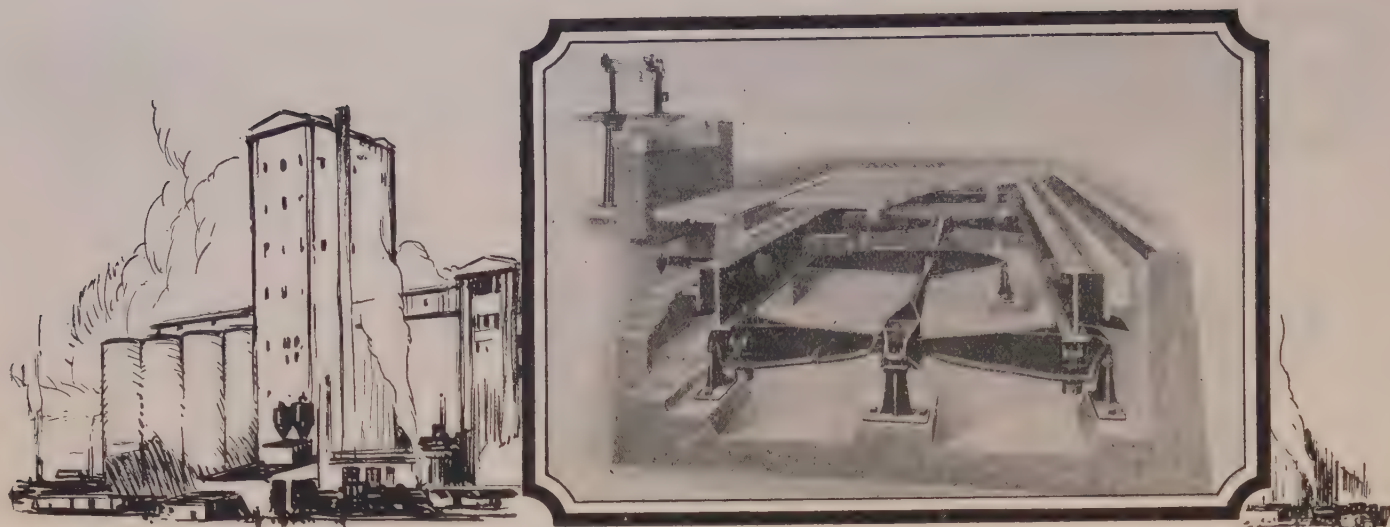
S. HOWES CO., Inc.

INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO.
SILVER CREEK, N.Y.



"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

European Branch: 64 Mark Lane, London, E. C. 3, England.



Note the heavy track
scale construction

Enter the auto truck-- exit the "wagon scale"

Perhaps your scale is one of the many "wagon" scales that did a good job before the trucks began to line the highways and present a new weighing problem.

If so, right now is the time to put your faithful old scale on the pension list—before it fails under a load it was *not built to stand*.

There is no comparison between the weighing of wagons and the weighing of motor trucks. The added shock on the scale is due, not only to increased weight of the auto truck loads, but also to the greater impact on the scale platform and the multiplied strain on the scale members that results from the concentration of load on the rear axle of the truck.

To meet this new weighing problem with a scale that would be equal to the heaviest strains that could be imposed now or in years to come, it was neces-

sary to depart entirely from the former "wagon scale" construction principles.

This has been effectively done in the Fairbanks Type "S" Scale by using the same basic design that for many years has been employed in Fairbanks Track Scales and large Hopper Scales—a design that has proved equal to a service that is *more strenuous* than the weighing of motor trucks.

When you install this tested scale to weigh the truck loads of grain that you buy or sell, you are permanently assured of accurate measure, full profit and a satisfied trade. There will be no chance of failure at the peak of the season and the scale cannot fail to impress the whole community with your progressiveness.

One of our engineers will be glad to show you the many advantages of the Type "S." The coupon below brings your copy of the interesting booklet, "A Talk on Scales."



This book traces the development of scales up to the perfected Fairbanks Type "S." The coupon brings your free copy.

FAIRBANKS SCALES

NEW YORK
Broome and Lafayette Sts.



CHICAGO
900 S. Wabash Avenue

And 40 other principal cities in the United States,
each with a service station.

(Mail to office most convenient)

Fairbanks Scales, Dept. S-C-7,
Broome and Lafayette Sts., New York
900 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Gentlemen: Please send your booklet, "A Talk on Scales," also Type "S" specifications to

Address

Railway Service and Freight Rates

FARMERS and business men generally agree that during the last two years the railways have rendered unprecedentedly good and adequate service. It is vital to the prosperity of producers and shippers that the railways continue to render such service. The railways of western territory cannot do this unless allowed to charge freight rates which will enable them to earn an increased net return.

The ability of the railways of western territory to give such good service within recent years has been mainly due to the recent investment of large amounts of capital in new cars, locomotives and other improvements. **Almost all this capital has been raised by borrowing and increasing their indebtedness.** This process cannot be continued without an increase of net return because it would result in many more of the railways in the territory becoming bankrupt, as several already are.

If western railways are to continue to buy equipment and make improvements, the net return earned by them must be increased enough to enable them to sell more securities with which to raise the capital required. Therefore, the western lines have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to make a general advance in their freight rates.

Freight Rates Reduced; Farm Prices Increased

With confidence in the fairness and good judgment of the farmers, we ask them to consider the actual facts regarding the railway situation in western territory. The Interstate Commerce Commission, which represents the public, has held that to enable the railways to provide good and adequate service they must be allowed to earn an average annual return of 5¾ per cent on the tentative valuation made by the Commission. In 1921 the western lines earned only 3½ per cent. At that time, however, the country's business, and especially its agriculture, was suffering from a severe depression. To give some relief to the farmers the Interstate Commerce Commission at the beginning of 1922 made a general reduction of freight rates on farm products. The reductions on grain and grain products were especially large. Later the Commission reduced rates on all other commodities. The average rate per ton per mile of western railways is now about 15 per cent less than in 1921.

These decreases were intended solely as an emergency measure, in the hope that traffic would largely increase. This emergency has passed and traffic has not increased to the extent that would enable the western roads to earn a fair return.

These reductions of rates would have been unwarranted except as a measure of relief to agriculture and other industries in a period of depression. Reductions were advocated especially on the ground that prices of farm products had greatly declined. Among the increases in the **farm prices** of farm products which occurred between December 15, 1921, just before rates on these products were reduced, and May 15, 1925, according to reports of the Department of Agriculture are the following:

Farm Prices of Certain Farm Products

	Dec. 15, 1921	May 15, 1925	Increase	Per Cent Increase
Wheat, per bu.....	\$0.93	\$1.49	\$0.56	60
Corn, per bu.....	.43	1.08	.65	151
Oats, per bu.....	.31	.45	.14	45
Barley, per bu.....	.43	.76	.33	77
Rye, per bu.....	.70	1.04	.34	49
Hogs, per 100 lbs.....	6.52	10.78	4.26	65
Beef Cattle, per 100 lbs..	4.62	6.48	1.86	40
Veal Calves, per 100 lbs.	7.14	8.35	1.21	17
Sheep, per 100 lbs.....	4.10	7.53	3.43	84
Lambs, per 100 lbs.....	6.60	11.99	5.39	82

According to the Department of Agriculture, the total **farm value** of the farm products of the country, excluding crops fed to live stock, was \$12,404,000,000 in 1924. This was 13 per cent greater than in 1922 and 21 per cent greater than in 1921.

These facts show that if the depression in agriculture has not passed, as it has in most lines of business, it is at least passing.

Great Reduction in Railway Net Returns

While the condition of agriculture has been and still is improving the railways of western territory have been and still are suffering heavy losses from freight rates fixed at the beginning of 1922 to help relieve agricultural and business depression. They have invested one and a half billions of dollars of new capital in their properties since 1916 to enable them to give farmers and other shippers good service, but **the net operating income earned by them in 1924 was \$86,000,000 less than in 1916.** They have been managed so economically that in 1924 their operating expenses were 23 per cent less than in 1920. In spite of this economical operation the average return earned by them on their tentative valuation during the four years 1921 to 1924, inclusive, was only 4.21 per cent, and in 1924 was still only 4.54 per cent.

Since the western roads have not and are not now earning the fair return to which they are entitled, and since the emergency which required reduced rates in 1922 no longer exists, it is apparent that increases sufficient to yield this fair return are both necessary and justified.

There are a few railways in western territory that are fairly prosperous, but a large majority are suffering severely from inadequate earnings. For them to continue to be restricted to a net return less than the average of 5¾ per cent which the Interstate Commerce Commission has held reasonable and fair, would be to confiscate the properties of most of them in violation of the federal constitution and to destroy their ability to furnish the transportation service essential to the prosperity of the farmers and business interests of western territory.

This is one of a series of advertisements published to give the farmer authentic information about railroad matters. Any questions that you would like to ask will be cheerfully answered. Address

Western Railways' Committee on Public Relations

650 Transportation Building, Chicago, Illinois

C. H. MARKHAM, President, Illinois Central Railroad.
L. W. BALDWIN, President, Missouri Pacific Railroad.
RALPH BUDD, President, Great Northern Railway.
H. E. BYRAM, Receiver, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.
W. H. FINLEY, President, Chicago & North Western Railway.
CARL R. GRAY, President, Union Pacific System.

J. E. GORMAN, President, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.
HALE HOLDEN, President, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
S. M. FELTON, President, Chicago Great Western Railroad.
C. E. SCHAFF, President, Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad.



A "Known Quantity" in Modern Grain Elevator Equipment

WEBSTER service to grain elevator engineers and builders is based on an intimate knowledge of the grain elevator business coupled with an unusual ability to meet its particular conditions. This service has years of background, experience and development behind it. As a result Webster Grain Handling Equipment is a known quantity in modern elevator practice regardless of whether the equipment includes Marine Legs, Belt Conveyors, Elevators, Loading Hoppers, Spouting, or Power Transmission Machinery.

Engineers and Builders of Grain Elevators and Mills will therefore find it worth while to work with Webster Engineers on their grain handling problems. They will help you in selecting suitable equipment to meet your particular requirements. This service is at your disposal.

THE WEBSTER MFG. COMPANY
4500-4560 Cortland St., Chicago

WEBSTER

Grain Elevator Equip-
ment
Belt Conveyors
Car Loading Spouts
Marine Legs
Automatic Power
Shovels
Bucket Elevators
Distributing Spouts
Car Pullers
Dock Spouts

Webster Inglis Limited, Toronto, Ont.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Better Elevators

We have been building up-to-date elevators for 40 years and are prepared to build country elevators in wood or concrete at a reasonable cost. An inspection of any of the numerous plants which we have built will convince you that they are arranged so as to utilize all space to advantage and to facilitate operation with a minimum expense of power and labor. If you are interested in having such a plant, write us.

Reliance Construction Co.

Board of Trade Indianapolis, Ind.

YOUNGLOVE CONSTRUCTION CO.

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses
and Coal Pockets
Wood or Concrete

Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof

418 Iowa Building - Sioux City, Iowa

J. E. STEVENS

53 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass.

Designer and Builder of

MODERN GRAIN ELEVATORS

L. J. McMILLIN ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR of GRAIN ELEVATORS

Any Size or Capacity
523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

For elevator and mill supplies we
issue a net price catalog. If in
the market write us for one.

WHITE ★ STAR ★ CO.
WICHITA, KANSAS

A. F. ROBERTS

ERECTS ELEVATORS
CORN MILLS
WAREHOUSES
FURNISHES PLANS
ESTIMATES
MACHINERY

SABETHA

KANSAS

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS T. E. IBBERSON CO. CONTRACTING ENGINEERS MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

L. D. Rosenbauer, Pres. L. W. Ledgerwood, Sec
H. P. Roberts, V. Pres. A. E. Owen, Supt. Cons

Southwestern Engineering Company

Designers and Builders of
MODERN MILLS,
ELEVATORS and
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

HORNER & WYATT

Designers of

Flour Mills and Grain Elevators,
Warehouses, Power Plants and
Industrial Buildings.

Preliminary Sketches and Estimates,
Valuations and Reports.

New Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

The Star Engineering Company

Specialists in
Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevators stand every test,
Appearance, Strength, Durability
and Economy of Operation.

Estimates and information promptly furnished

Wichita, Kansas

C. T. Stevens

C. E. Roop

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Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Incorporated
Designers and Builders—GRAIN ELEVATORS—WAREHOUSES—FLOUR and FEED MILLS

319 BUDER BUILDING

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Folwell-Sinks Form Lifting



JACKS

For
Grain Elevator
and Silo
Construction

Write for new
literature and prices.

(Patented)

Manufactured and sold by
NELSON MACHINE CO.
WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Read the Advertising pages.
They contain many stories of interest.
The *Grain Dealers Journal* pre-
sents only reputable concerns.

CRAMER BUILT

is the mark designating the best in Grain
Elevator Construction at normal prices

W. H. Cramer Construction Co.
NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.

Plans and Specifications Furnished

HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

MACDONALD ENGINEERING CO DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF GRAIN ELEVATORS

San Francisco Chicago New York Toronto

GEO. A. SAATHOFF CONTRACTOR and ELEVATOR BUILDER

Mayer Hotel Peoria, Illinois

EVERY time you boost the JOURNAL you encourage and
help us to make it better.

Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
Milland Elevator
Corporation



Concrete-Central
Elevator, Buffalo, N. Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by
Monarch Engineering Company
Buffalo, N. Y.

The Most Modern Elevator in the World

This is an aeroplane view of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new Northern Central Elevator No. 3, located at Canton, Baltimore, Maryland, capacity 5,000,000 bushels. This elevator is equipped with

Four Stewart Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders

*Every day in every way we are designing and building better and better Grain Elevators
We have built for many of your friends—Eventually we will build for you
Why not now?*

James Stewart & Co., Inc.

Designers and Builders
GRAIN ELEVATORS
In All Parts of the World
Grain Elevator Dept., W. R. Sinks, Manager
1210 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.



One of a Group of Elevators

Built by us at Port Arthur. The group includes elevators for

The James Richardson & Sons, Limited.
The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited.
The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited.

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN COMPANY, LIMITED

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS
Offices: Fort William Ont., Duluth, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn.

First Unit Municipal Terminals, City of Norfolk, Virginia, U. S. A.

This work consists of a modern concrete grain elevator, piers, warehouses, slips and wharves, costing approximately \$5,000,000. It is being constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications and under the engineering supervision of

Folwell-Ahlskog Co.

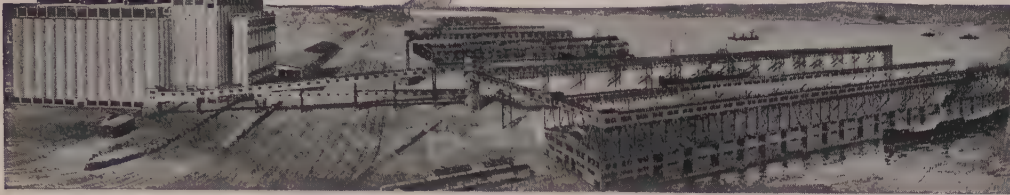
Engineers and Constructors

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.



"A 1923 model that speaks for itself"

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Baltimore



John S. Metcalf Co.
Grain Elevator Engineers

108 S. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.
54 St. Francois Xavier
Street
Montreal, Que.
also at
Melbourne,
Australia
Buenos Aires,
Argentina
Vancouver, B. C.
London,
England

2,000,000 Bushel Elevator
3,000 bbl. Flour Mill
Office Building
Power Plant
Warehouses
and other
Buildings

Built by

Fegles Construction Co., Ltd.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Ft. William, Ont.



State Owned Mill and Elevator, Grand Forks, N. D.



Canadian Government Elevator
Edmonton, Alberta
Capacity 2,500,000 Bushels

OUR principal contracts during the last three years include Elevators for the

Bawlf Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd, at Port Arthur, Ont.
Stewart Terminals, Ltd., at Port Arthur, Ont.
Canadian Government, at Edmonton, Alta.
Canadian Government, at Prince Rupert, B. C.

Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company, Ltd.

General Contractors

720 Palace Building, - - Minneapolis, Minnesota
515 Union Bank Building - - Winnipeg, Canada

Ralston Purina Co.'s

500,000 bushel elevator and mixed feed plant including hay warehouses, hay grinding mill, office, molasses storage, etc.



Grain Elevators—Flour
and Feed Mills
Designers and Builders

Jones - Hettelsater Construction Company, 708-9 Mutual Building
KANSAS CITY, MO.



(Kehlor Flour Mills, St. Louis, Mo)
51 circular bins.

We recently built these elevators and many others of various shapes and capacities.

We design and build Grain Elevators, Milling Plants, Seed Plants, Coal Pockets, Warehouses and similar structures.

Many years experience.

WRITE US

R. C. STONE ENGINEERING CO.,
320 Merchants Exchange Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

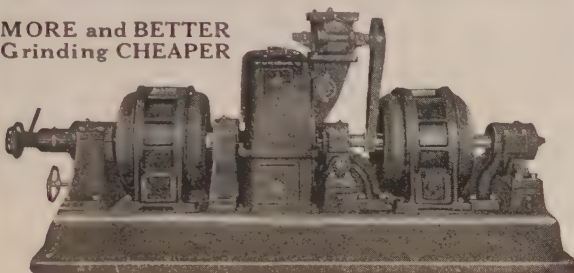


(H. C. Cole Mfg. Co., Chester, Ill.)
48 square bins.

Write for booklet describing STONE'S VEHICLE DRAIN DUMP. It is portable—Will dump in any number of sinks.

For Greatest Profit In Feed Grinding, Employ The **UNIQUE** BALL BEARING ATTRITION MILL

MORE and BETTER
Grinding CHEAPER



The patented curved arm runnerhead admits of producing a greater volume of grinding.

The tramming device insures uniformity of products at all times.

The improved grinding plates—the high grade ball bearings—and the general substantial construction insure that this increased amount of uniform grinding will be done at the lowest possible cost for general maintenance.

We shall be glad to send you complete description on request. Write us.

ROBINSON MFG. CO.
42 Robinson Bldg. MUNCY, PA.
CHICAGO OFFICE—111 W. JACKSON BLVD.

Abreast of the times

Grain dealers who keep abreast of the times know what the millers who buy grain are thinking and doing. This information can best be obtained by reading

THE MILLERS REVIEW
and
DIXIE MILLER
Atlanta, Ga.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO MILLING, FLOUR, GRAIN

Sample copies to interested parties upon request

43 years young; subscriptions \$1.00 a year

A CAR-MOVER WITH THE "PUSH"



Order one on 30 days' FREE

TRIAL. Freight both ways paid by us if you don't find it worth the price and then some.

Get
it from
your dealer

The New Badger
ADVANCE
Car-Mover Co.
Appleton, Wis.

Look for the word
"New Badger"—it
identifies our product

Record of Cars Shipped

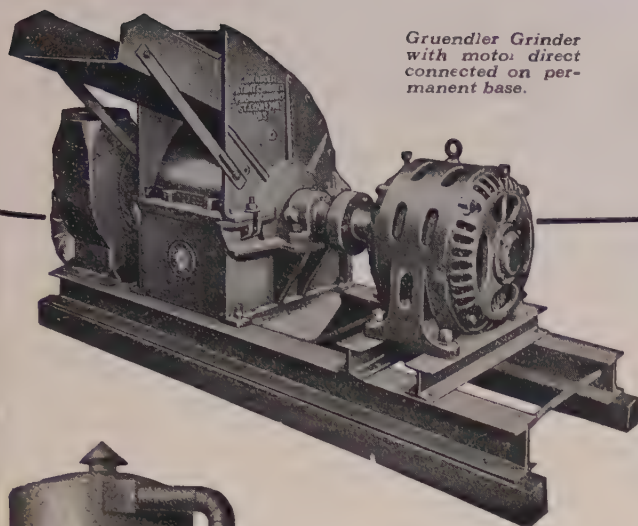
This double page form is designed especially for country shippers in keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station or to any firm, may be kept by themselves under the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade, Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price Amount, Freight, Other Charges, Remarks.

The book is 9½x12 inches, and contains 160 pages of ledger paper, 29 lines to each page, and has spaces for recording the foregoing facts regarding 2320 carloads. It is well bound in strong boards with leather back and corners.

Order Form 385. Price, \$3.00

Grain Dealers Journal

309 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.



Gruendler Grinder with motor direct connected on permanent base.



Grind All Grains
at Greater Profit
With—

The
Gruendler

Belt Driven Grinder, complete with cyclone and two way sacker spout.

Mills and feed grinders find the Gruendler Whirl Beater cheap to operate because of its vast capacity with minimum power; and the greater variety of uses to which it can be put.

THE Gruendler is the one grinder on the market today which really handles oats and oat hulls in a satisfactory way.

This grinder utilizes the Swing Hammer method. Over a million cutting blows a minute. Metal and sand trap prevents harsh foreign substances such as volts and nails from entering machine. This feature gives it high endorsement by fire insurance underwriters. No metals clash. There is no friction to produce heat. Every ounce of power is used to grind or crush the substance fed to it by the automatic feed.

30 Days Trial

It is to your interest to put this versatile grinder to work for you—it will take care of all your needs at less expense than any similar machine. The Gruendler is sold on 30 days trial. It proves its worth to you or you are not out one cent.

Send for free details. The sooner you learn of it the quicker you begin to save money and to get better grinding results.

GRUENDLER PATENT CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

948 North First Street, St. Louis, Mo.

SALES REPRESENTATIVES

Max Mosher, Room 403.....1269 Broadway, New York
Geo. B. Wilson & Co.....308 E. 3rd St., Los Angeles, Calif.
John R. Gray Co.....726 Harrison St., San Francisco, Calif.
Tri-State Machinery Co., 308 Washington N., Minneapolis, Minn.
Louis Silver.....2035 N. Meridian, Indianapolis, Ind.
R. J. Roath.....West 922 Riverside, Spokane, Wash.
A. D. Allen.....615 E. Mississippi, P. O. Box 773, Ada, Okla.
V. M. Fuller.....700 S. Bluff, Clinton, Iowa
R. V. Fox.....Box 75, Jonesville, Mich.
J. H. Heckman.....725 Live Stock Exch. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

DREADNAUGHT FEED GRINDER

WELL
KNOWN

WELL
LIKED

Orders Seventh Dreadnaught

Our Motor Type DREADNAUGHTS at Bay Port, Caseville and Gagetown, as well as our belt driven DREADNAUGHTS at Gilford, Pigeon and Fairgrove are very satisfactory.

We investigated other makes of grinders this spring and have decided on another 24" Motor Type DREADNAUGHT for our Elkton station. Please ship at once.

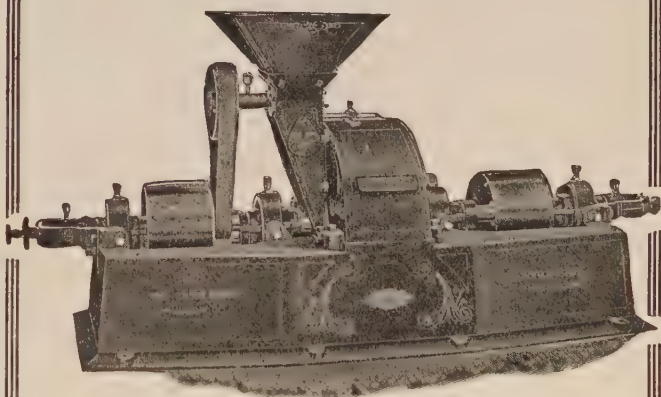
WALLACE-MORLEY COMPANY

Bay Port, Michigan
June 26th, 1925.

H. E. Henne.

BRYANT ENGINEERING COMPANY
PORT HURON, MICHIGAN

The "HALSTED" HAS NO EQUAL



No Seal Rings
Scientific

Positive Feed
Economical

Wick Oiler Bearings

Its best friend is the man who has used other makes.

Grinding Plates alike on both sides, and being reversible, gives FOUR cutting edges.

Highest efficiency at the smallest expense.

THE ENGELBERG HULLER CO.

Incorporated
SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

INDIANA—40,000 bu. iron clad elevator for sale. Address Box 347, Royal Center, Ind.

NORTHWEST IOWA—In order to liquidate a business we offer for sale three elevators; best surplus grain section of the state. Best of openings. M. E. DeWolf, Spencer, Iowa.

INDIANA Grain Elevator for sale, one of the best in the state, with over \$5,000 worth of grain already in. Universal Investment Co., 825 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Several elevators for sale, can sell you one or an entire line. Might accept some trade as part payment. What have you? Address 54M5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

12,000 BU. cribbed elevator, also modern bungalow, garage and chicken house; 65 miles S. W. of Omaha. A money making proposition, no competition; very little feeding. Address 54L1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

IOWA—14,000 bu. cribbed elevator for sale, doing average business of 225,000 bu. annually. Sheller, automatic scale, 1 leg, cleaner, etc. Corn crib and feed shed. \$6,000 cash. Write 55N28, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN ILLINOIS SNAP—Two cribbed elevators near good school town of 10,000. Easy competition, good territory and fine crop prospect. \$5,000 will handle. Opportunity for all side lines. Address 54M21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHERN INDIANA—12,000 bu. modern elevator, flour and feed business for sale, county seat city of 11,000 population, 50 miles from Chicago; greatest dairy section in state. Old established going business, good yearly profits. Good reasons for selling. Address 54M8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit, and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

KENTUCKY Elevator for sale, storage capacity 40,000 bu., iron clad, excellent condition. Private grounds of — acres on L&NRR, in the heart of the Blue Grass, on Interurban line and State Highway, good farming district. Good Coal, Feed and Meal business. Modern residence of 10 rooms, water, lights and all convenience. Good reasons for selling. For details write to W. J. Hayden & Son, Jett, Ky.

GRAIN, LIVE STOCK & COAL BUSINESS FOR SALE—15,000 bu. iron-clad elevator, electric power, first class condition, 3 lots and good 8 room residence. Also one old elevator with machinery, not used for grain; used in the summer as a water system for handling and loading hogs. Private stock scales in house, in private pen and hog house; fair 7 bin coal shed; hopper scale in elevator; good office with new truck scales. No competition, only buyer and seller. \$25,000, no trade, prompt possession. Poor health reason for retiring. On the main line of the Wab. R. R. between Omaha and St. Louis. H. F. Kruse, Mineola, Iowa.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

THREE FIRST CLASS Stations, Iowa and Minn., one or all. Box 106, Sioux Falls, S. D.

MINN.—15,000 bu. grain elevator for sale; gas power; cleaner and loading scale. Address 54F2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Terminal elevator and Kansas Line. 250,000 bus. at half replacement value payments. Allin, Coffeyville, Kansas.

KANSAS—10,000 bu. elevator for sale; profitable business and real bargain for someone. Owner deceased. Price very low. Address Piqua Elevator Co., Piqua, Kan.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—30,000 bu. cribbed elevator for sale, modern and in good repair. Come and look it over; a real bargain. Price \$6,000 cash. No trades considered. Address 54K7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHERN IOWA—Two grain elevators for sale. One modern house handles around 200,000 bus. annually, also coal sheds. One handling around 125,000 bus., also coal. No competition. Priced right. Party going out of business. Write 55N3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—22,000 bu. elevator for sale, cribbed, asbestos covered, on private ground, electric equipment. Good coal and feed business in connection. On CB&QRR in town of 3,000, good schools and churches. Address 54M28, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

NORTH CENTRAL INDIANA—Good country elevator for sale, 35,000 bus. capacity, situated in good wheat, corn and oats belt, with coal bins and storage room for side lines, good retail business established. Fair competition. Station has previously handled over 400,000 bus. of grain per year. Moderate price, reasonable terms. Might consider Florida land in trade. Address 55N23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

NEBRASKA—At very low price, a terminal elevator for sale, 150,000 bushel capacity, 30 cars a day handling facilities; large drier; operated by electric motors; on private ground. Ground alone worth more than the price asked for the entire property. Must sell quick to close an estate. For further details write T. M. Waxman, Administrator, 831 So. 11th Street, Lincoln, Nebr.

ILLINOIS—Wholesale and retail grain, coal, hay, flour, feed, seeds, etc., business of two units, the only elevators in the city.

Unit "A" grain elevator, low drive, iron clad, gasoline power, with feed grinder, warehouses, hay barn, coal bins, office, etc., on leased ground on Penn. line.

Unit "B" iron clad, electric power grain elevator with low drive, warehouses, hay barn, coal bins, office, etc., on private ground along B&O and SW RRs.

These are old established businesses merged. In a good town on 4 railroads and a hard road and priced to sell as we have another business to which we wish to devote all our time. Address 55N18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

NORTHERN INDIANA—10,000 bu. iron clad elevator for sale, nearly new, with feed house attached. Lock Box 241, LaGrange, Ind.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—3 country grain elevators for sale with lumber yard attached. All in good repair. Address 51W2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

SOUTHEASTERN SOUTH DAKOTA Elevator for sale in heart of best farming district; big grain territory and low price. Address Box 5, R. 2, Freeman, South Dakota.

INDIANA—30,000 bu. iron clad elevator; 150,000 bu. grain handled yearly. Reason for selling have two elevators and poultry farm. Address 54M3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WISCONSIN—25,000 bu. grain elevator, flour and feed house for sale, on C. M. & St. P. R. R.; up-to-date and reasonable. Address E. Hauterbrook, 1272 Walnut St., Green Bay, Wis.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

INDIANA—Well located elevator for sale in good city of 10,000, in heart of best farming district in Indiana. Good reason for selling and low price. Address 53Q31, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

TWO SOUTHERN KANSAS Elevators for sale in best hard wheat section of state. Crops here better than in other parts of state. Also good implement and coal business in connection. A money maker for a hustler with capital to handle. Reasonable terms. Address Box No. 278, Kiowa, Kansas.

INDIANA—The Galveston Farmers Elevator, located at Galveston, Ind., Cass Co., for sale; capacity 50,000 bus.; in good condition, with a good business. Will be sold on July 20, 1925, at 2 o'clock p. m., to the highest bidder; sale to continue from day to day until sold. Address Walter Chambers, Sec., Galveston, Ind.

IOWA—45,000 bu. elevator for sale; excellent condition; concrete coal house 14x70; corn crib 8x88; live town, nearest towns east and west 14 miles, north and south 7 miles; big territory; only live stock buyer; also carry feed lines. Must dispose of property before July 1st on account of ill health. Write 54J1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Someone is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property; to enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PLEASE DISCONTINUE our ads in the Journal—results entirely satisfactory. Indiana Dealer.

ELEVATORS WANTED.

WANT TO TRADE for elevator, all or part of 360 acres good, smooth prairie land, Saskatchewan, Can., near good towns. Address 54M17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO LEASE elevator in Montana for term of years, must be in good grain territory and in operating condition. May consider purchase. Address 55N19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

S. E. MISSOURI—High class eighty-acre farm located on highway; improvements good, water good, growing bale or cotton per acre this year. Price \$150 per acre sale or trade for corn, oats or elevator in corn belt. Address McFadden & Co., Kennett, Mo.

MILLS AND ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

10,000 BUSHEL Elevator and Mill for sale, about 75 miles from St. Louis, in excellent farming district. Write Stevens & Kuhlman, 3109 S. Grand, St. Louis, Mo.

This is going some. You put my ad in one insertion the last issue in December. Have had 28 inquiries from it and sold it today to the second man who looked it over. Illinois dealer.

CENTRAL INDIANA—Three story brick, 75-bbl. N. & M. sifter mill, with 50,000 bu. elevator and coal sheds for sale; best wheat territory in state; private ground, N. K. P. road. Stand thorough investigation. A real opportunity. Address Sharpville Mill, Elevator & Coal Co., Sharpville, Ind.

ILLINOIS—Mill and Elevator for sale, capacity 500 bbls., either hard or soft wheat. Storage capacity 100,000 bus. Best built and equipped mill in Ill. Modern to the minute. Latest improved machinery. Two residences next to elevator which rent for \$100 per month. Wavering Bros. Milling Co., Quincy, Illinois.

HELP WANTED.

MAN WANTED as working foreman in feed mixing plant of one car per day capacity; retail business in connection. Address 55N20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Competent experienced superintendent for million bushel elevator located in the middle-west. Address 54K1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

HELP WANTED WITH INVESTMENT.

WANTED—Good manager for country elevator in north central Indiana who will pay cash for half interest. Elevator in good condition, situated in the heart of the corn, wheat and oats belt of Indiana, also good retail trade on side lines. If properly handled, will pay handsomely on investment. Address 55N24, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A manager for a wholesale and retail flour, feed, grain, hay, coal and hard and soft wheat milling business with capital or security to handle a \$20,000 interest in the business. Property consists of a modern flour mill grinding hard and soft wheat, two elevators, warehouses, coal bins, offices, etc. In a good city on 4 railroads with transit. An old established business with a good trade. Health is the reason for offering. Address 55N17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED.

FOR SALE—Half interest in grain, feed and custom grinding business. Address Paul Leinukugel, Box 83, Sauk City, Wis.

YOU CAN SECURE a partner if you make your wants known to the grain trade through the Partners Wanted column of the Grain Dealers Journal.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—A position buying grain; fourteen years' experience. Good references. Address E. A. Harseim, Aitkin, Minn.

WANTED—Position as manager of Farmers' Elevator; 20 years' experience in the grain business; good bookkeeper; reference. Address 55N15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position as grain buyer, manager or solicitor; have had experience in buying and selling; can give best of references. Address 54M29, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT position as manager of country elevator; 6 years' exp.; thoroughly familiar with all details; married; age 33; best references. Write 55N13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

EXP. MANAGER wants position, Farmers' or Indep. House; can carry heavy load; not seeking soft snap; salary must be 1st class. Write 55N10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A position as manager of a good grain business; 25 years' experience; best of reference. Would buy an interest or lease a good point. Address 55N12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED — Position as grain solicitor by young man 26 years of age. Six years' grain experience; good personality, good education and best of references. Address 55N5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position as manager of an elevator or buyer for grain firm; 18 years' experience in grain business; or will lease elevator doing good business. Address 54K16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE immediately available. Life experience in live stock, feed, grain and milling. Thoroughly understands selling, purchasing and manufacturing. Address K. H. Bixby, 42 Lockwood Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as manager of Farmers Elevator or Line Co. house; 12 years' experience; now employed but desire change; good references. Can show results from past work. Write 54M2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED—A cash grain salesman with real ideas and ability to produce profitable trade is open for engagements, preferably in Illinois. Young, married, with family, wide acquaintance in corn buying states and fully able to take charge of sales and traffic departments. Address 55N22, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WANTED—Position as Manager of either Line or Farmers' Grain Elevator, in good territory where large volume of business is handled; 9 years' practical experience operating a country elevator, experienced bookkeeper; 36 years of age and married. Can furnish bond. Write 54J7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position as elevator manager by competent and experienced man in grain and general merchandising; married; age 40; employed, but want to associate with a live and progressive company that is willing to grow and expand as conditions warrant with a manager of ambition and energy, possessing good judgment and common sense. A manager is only worth what he earns and builds up. Will work on salary or salary and commission. Can give A1 references and surety bond. Prefer Ind., Ill., or Iowa territory with high school. Can change about Oct. 1. Give detailed information first letter before personal interview. Write 55N4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS of flour and mill feeds in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ohio.

SCALES FOR SALE.

RICHARDSON Automatic Grain Receiving or Shipping, latest self compensating type scale, has only weighed 4 cars of grain. W. C. Bailey, 220 Grain Exchange Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

SECOND HAND SCALES for sale of any make, size, or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

FOR SALE—One 4 bu. Richardson and two Richardson 8 bu. automatic scales. All self compensating; fine condition. One 8 bu. Avery; one R. R. track scale. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SCALES WANTED.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., Kansas City, Mo.

ENGINES FOR SALE.

GAS ENGINE—30 h.p. Stover, excellent shape. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

50 H. P. HOWES Natural Gas Engine for sale, in best of condition, overhauled, looks and runs like new. Complete \$300 on cars. Address Box 163, Sidney, Ohio.

ONE FAIRBANKS-MORSE Engine, 9 H. P., for sale, A1 condition, 44 amp. Generator switch board and battery jars. Will sell at 25% of cost price. Elroy Wright, Dana, Ill.

GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES of all kinds, sizes and prices can be sold profitably through the "Oil and Gas Engines" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago.

ENGINES WANTED.

WANTED—A second hand 250 H. P. steam engine. Highland Milling Co., Highland, Ill.

MOTORS FOR SALE.

WAGNER motor for sale, 25 h. p., single phase, including rheostat and ammeter; used 2 years. North Iowa Grain Co., Mason City, Ia.

FOR SALE—One 15 h. p., single phase Century motor, back-g geared four to one, in good running order. Waldschmidt & Schneider, Metamora, Ill.

5 H. P. ELECTRIC MOTOR, 3 phase, 220 volt, A. C., 1200 r. p. m., ring oiling; in good condition; guaranteed to work. Price \$75 f. o. b. Amboy, Ill. F. S. Brooks, Amboy, Ill.

REPLY REGARDING MY AD. I received twelve answers from the first appearance. In fact, sold machine to first inquirer—could sell a carload of them from one insertion.—C. A.

MOTORS WANTED.

WANTED—3 H. P. single phase motor, quote price. Brown-Burnworth Co., Bremen, Ohio.

MACHINES WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY second hand machine for making bolted meal. Address Horner Elevator & Mill Co., Inc., Lawrenceville, Ill.

WANTED—Portable grain car loader, second hand, must be in good condition; state price. Address Geo. Branstool, Utica, Ohio.

WANTED—A Clipper seed cleaner No. 16 or 47 with traveling brush. Give particulars and price. Address Brillion Mill & Elevator Co., Brillion, Wis.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

OWENS Cleaner, Dual 50 for sale; 1st class condition. Buchanan Elvtr. Co., Buchanan, N. D.

BOSS CAR LOADING BLOWER for sale at \$65.00. 95 per cent new. Address Freeman Manufacturing Co., Freeman, So. Dak.

FOR SALE—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

FOR SALE—One No. 1 Hess Grain Drier, complete, in use only 3 months. Present price \$900 f. o. b. Chicago, will sell for \$450 f. o. b. Franklin, Tex. C. B. Carter, Franklin, Texas.

FOR SALE—Eureka grain cleaner, 250 bushel capacity; portable car loader; 6 H.P. Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine. Address Stevens Scott Grain Co., Wichita, Kansas.

FOR SALE—70-120 Holt Tractor and 10 bottom gang used very little and in excellent condition. \$2,500. (This tractor will pull 20 bottoms.) Address 55N29, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

There will be no need of running our advertisement further, we are practically sold out. The advertisement in your paper brought very good results.—Wisconsin firm.

ATTENTION! BARGAIN.

Four 120-bushel Nordyke & Marmon Driers and Coolers, latest style. Wire us for price on these. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LABORATORY EQUIPMENT (almost new) for sale, consisting of: Hoskins electric ash muffle furnace, Model FD 203. Fairbanks and Toledo grain scales. Address Saint Paul Trust Company, Saint Paul, Minn.

TIME PAYMENTS ALLOWED on the Boss Air Blast Combination Cleaner and Car Loader. Equipped with motors if needed. Loads cars without scooping. Boosts grades. Quickly pay for themselves. Maroa Mfg. Co., Maroa, Ill.

HAVE NO KICK COMING: Cancel ad. We are so flooded with replies that we will be kept busy for months to come. We certainly were glad to know that every morning brought us queries for our equipment and always in their letters they would say that they noticed the ad in the Grain Dealers Journal. It is a great thing for us as long as we can supply the demand.—E. J.

FOR SALE—Three 2½ Prinz & Rau patented graders and separators for barley, corn, wheat, etc., present sieves for barley.

One No. 2 Prinz patented double Shaker Barley Receiving Separator, guaranteed good as new, purchased by us from firm who had hardly used same and always best of attention and care given machinery.

Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.
Box 12, Milwaukee, Wis.

WE ARE CHANGING TO ELECTRICITY and offer the following equipment for sale: One 45 HP Charter Gas Engine.

One 10 HP Fairbanks-Morse Volume Gov. Engine; engines are in good running condition. 30 ft. 2½/16" Shafting.

One Union Iron Works Clutch Pulley, 15" face, 40" diameter.

450 ft. 1" Manila Rope, practically new.
7 Pillow Blocks for 2½/16" Shaft and other pulleys.

This is a complete outfit for an elevator up to the top floor and includes sheller equipment with plenty of power.

\$2,000 worth of equipment for \$350.

DUVALL GRAIN CO., Bennett, Iowa.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—New elevator boot pan, 8 gauge steel, 14 ft. top. Address Simmons Seed Company, Moorhead, Minn.

GRUENDLER FEED GRINDER light type W 27 for sale, new—never used; \$300 f. o. b. Browns, Ill. E. H. Morris, Browns, Ill.

ATTRITION MILL.

Two 36-in. Bauer Ball Bearing Attrition Mills cheap for quick sale. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MONARCH Attrition Mill, 24", Bronze Bearings, almost new, 50 ft. 6 in. high, double belt, used 60 days, complete; reverse roller bearing drive with clutch coupling. \$275. Prompt shipment. Half cash with order, balance C. O. D. Address Box 163, Sidney, Ohio.

ATTENTION, OAT CLIPPER.

One No. 10 Invincible Oat Clipper, including Out Board Bearing. Wire us for price on this. Standard Mill Supply Company, 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—1 Barnard & Leas Wheat Cleaner, size 60, capacity 800 bushels hour.

1 Ehrsam Roller Mill with three sets of rolls. Size of rolls 9 by 24.

Machines in good condition and priced right. Berthoud Farm Products Co., Berthoud, Colo.

THE BEST WAY to dispose of anything is to advertise it. You may have something to sell or trade which would be of advantage to many who are unaware of the opportunity offered because you are not letting it be known to our subscribers through the columns of this publication.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.

W. R. Leathers, Mgr.

9 S. Clinton St. Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Feed Rolls: Acme, Allis and Noye, three high 9x24; one 2 pr. high 9x30; one 2 pr. high 9x24. Attrition Mills: One 24" motor driven Bauer Bros. single head; 1 Monarch 20" motor driven; 1 Monarch double head BB belt driven. Large Elevators. 20" BB Dreadnaught; plain bearing mills; one 24" Dreadnaught; one 20" Robinson; one 18" Halsted; one 16" Diamond Huller BB; Dust Collectors a specialty; 1 Huhn Wheat Drier; 1 Eureka Magnetic Separator; Steel Tanks 4'x11; corn shellers; corn scourers; corn meal bolters; wheat cleaners and scourers, all makes and sizes; 2 Midget Marvel Mills; Prim Engines: 100 hp, 65 hp nearly new, 45 hp, 1 Fairbanks type Y 25 hp; No. 2 Bartlett Crusher; 1 24" Monarch motor Attrition Mill.

1 bag or barrel elevator 75' high; automatic, hopper and Floor Scales; Reels; Bran and Flour Packers; Feed Mixers; Tighteners; Clutches; Pulleys; Shafting; Hangers. Everything for the Elevator. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

DYNAMOS—MOTORS.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy manila, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.75 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.50 per hundred, f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

FUNNY EXPERIENCES.

FUNNY STORIES WANTED.

Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.



HAY SPECIALISTS

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

Triplicating Grain Ticket Book; binding damaged in reshipment. Price \$1.50 and postage. Order "Bargain 19 G. T."

Clark's Double Indexed Car Register—One copy of a quick index to records of all cars handled, \$1.75 and postage. Order "Soiled 42."

One Railroad Claim Book containing 100 sets for loss of weight in transit and index. \$1.50 and postage. Order "Special 411-A."

Two Railroad Claim Books containing 100 sets of claim blanks for overcharge and index. \$1.50 each and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Grain Receiving Register, for recording wagon loads of grain as received; 200 pages; space for 8,200 wagon loads. Slightly soiled—used as printer's sample. Price \$2.00 and postage. Order "Special 12AA."

Grain Storage Receipts—A book of 50 receipts and 50 stubs with space for essential facts regarding each lot of grain stored. 25c and postage. Order "Special Form 4."

Gas Engine Handbook, by E. W. Roberts, contains many useful rules and hints of value to the operator of a gas engine. Size 3½x5½, 264 pages, bound in leather. Shelf worn. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$1.00 and postage. Order "Gas Engine Special."

One Double Indexed Car Register, used to advantage by receivers and carlot shippers. Through its use any car may be found instantly. The double pages are ruled vertically so as to provide a column for each digit. This form contains space for 12,000 cars. Order "No. 40, Special," price \$2.00.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

COBURG, IOWA.

McGreer Bros., whlse. seed corn our specialty.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

Bowman Seed Co., field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

Crawfordsville Seed Co., seed merchants.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.

North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Crumbaugh-Kuehn Co., wholesale field seeds.

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED.

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds for Sale—Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Universal Grain Code

Designed especially to reduce the telegraph tolls, to prevent expensive errors and to protect the business of grain dealers and millers. Its 150 pages contain 14,910 code words and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error. Includes Supplement of code words for the new Federal wheat, corn and oats grades.

Code is 4½x7 inches, printed on policy bond, bound in black flexible leather. Price \$3.00.

You can greatly reduce your telegraph tolls by using the Universal. Try it.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

LOUISVILLE SEED COMPANY

Incorporated
Louisville, Ky.

Headquarters for

RED TOP AND ORCHARD GRASS
BUYERS AND SELLERS
OF ALL VARIETIES

The Crumbaugh-Kuehn Co.

W Pay Top TOLEDO, OHIO Samples, Prices
Prices for Your CLOVER and our Market
Seeds—Your SEEDS Letter Upon Re-
Track or Toledo Sweet Clover quest—We Deal
Send Samples Alsike Alfalfa in Both Cash and
Timothy Futures.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

First and Victor Streets

St. Louis, Missouri

COURTEEN SEED COMPANY

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WEEKLY PRICE LIST ON REQUEST



CRAWFORDSVILLE SEED CO. FIELD SEEDS

CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

North American Seed Co.

WHOLESALE GRASS & FIELD SEEDS

Milwaukee, Wisc.

"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"

KELLOGG SEED COMPANY

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS

You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly
to people who want to
buy, by using a

Grain Dealers Journal
Want Ad.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company

CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

Buyers and Sellers

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co.

BUYERS—SELLERS

Field and Garden Seeds

Cincinnati - - - Ohio

A Trial Order

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, JULY 10, 1925

THE SPECULATORS who last spring helped to depreciate wheat prices by selling short will now be able to regain the good graces of all their maligners by bidding up the market. Neither the producers or their friends have any objection to sharp, wide or continued advances in prices.

HAVE YOU LOST faith in yourself or in your business? Then read the splendid address of Mr. Eikenberry delivered recently before the Ohio dealers and sit down and write him a "Thank You" for his inspiration. Every grain dealer will not only enjoy that splendid address but he will lay it aside for a second reading.

NORTH DAKOTA'S experiment in the flour milling and grain elevator business continues to register a monthly loss and the generous tax payers are footing the bills. Russia's expensive experiments in state socialism should be enough to warn the rest of the world against the futility of attempting to displace the enterprise and initiative of the individual. It always has proved disastrous and no doubt it always will.

WHEAT POOLERS everywhere, wearying of the greedy grasp of the promoters, are renting their farms to relatives or devoting them to the production of other grain. The farmer has been bled by such a multitude of agitators and organizers of different stripes and caliber that he has about concluded that if he is to get anything out of farming he must conduct his own business and depend upon his own judgment and industry.

MINNEAPOLIS AND DULUTH have recently changed their rules affecting the delivery of different grades of spring wheat on future contracts. The premiums and discounts merit the thoughtful consideration of all those entering into future contracts in those markets.

CENTRAL MARKET receivers who complain of poor business must not forget that the greatly increased expenses of handling wheat through a central market combined with the uncertain grading of the fickle supervisors and the tests of the protein laborators are no doubt driving many shippers around or through the terminal markets. It is true many shippers have had some very trying experiences in their attempt to go around the central markets, yet some will no doubt continue to take the chance until the terminal markets are made more attractive to them.

THE METRIC SYSTEM may be all right; its use has been legalized by Congress and those who want to use it can, but its misguided friends and supporters are not content with that, they insist on enacting legislation making its use compulsory. In other words the present facilities for weighing and measuring in this country would all be sent to the junk pile. Evidently somebody at interest is putting up a lot of money for the purpose of reforming other people's bank accounts. The country is now suffering from an over dose of "Thou Shalt" and "Thou Shalt Not" administered by bigots who have as yet made no attempt to extract the beams from their own eyes.

GRAIN ELEVATOR operators who accept farmers grain for storage either free or for pay, owe it to themselves, their creditors and their farmer patrons, to have a distinct understanding as to their liability for the property in case of loss by fires, floods, theft or otherwise. The general presumption is that the elevator man will exercise every reasonable precaution to protect property entrusted to his care, but in case of loss he is very likely to be confronted with a lot of law suits whether or not it was his intention to guarantee the safety of the grain. A better way is to store only for pay sufficient to reimburse the owner for the use of the storage room and to pay for insurance against disaster; then everyone will be protected and fewer businesses ruined by law suits.

PRIVILEGE TRADING, commonly known as "ups and downs" or "puts and calls," is generally looked upon by experienced members of the trade as exerting a stabilizing influence on prices and every cash dealer wants a steady market. While an advancing market is always most welcome when his house is full of grain, a falling market before he gets cars for shipping it brings woe and despair. While surprising developments in world conditions of wheat supply and demand were primarily the cause of rapid changes in the market the past year it is generally conceded by men long experienced in the trade that had the various option markets enjoyed the right to trade in privileges, the fluctuations would not have been so sharp nor so wide. The action of the Indiana Ass'n in calling for an investigation of the benefits of privilege trading is the natural result of the wide range of the markets on the last crop.

AN OCCASIONAL report from you on conditions of growing grain and the volume of new grain moving will be of interest and might be of some help to your brother dealers.

THE CONVENTION goer who never returns home filled with new ideas and better inspirations evidently never got beyond the hotel lobby and the real convention proceedings were too dull and dry to wish him away from Bill's room or to pass up that free baseball game.

INDIANA grain dealers have been giving careful investigation of wheat varieties best suited to the different sections of the state and recently have recommended varieties which no doubt will help the farmers to larger and surer yields. This work is one that should help every community as well as the farmers growing wheat.

DO YOU believe in signs? Then use them to advertise your business, and don't forget that it is much easier for the farmers of your section to remember your elevator by a name than by an uncertain acquaintance with the firm operating it. If you really want the farmers' business go after it in earnest. Let him know that you want it and paint the sign on all sides: "John Jones Elevator, The Farmers Market," or call it "Jim Smith's House of Service" and then see to it that you live up to the name. Make good on the promise.

THE MOVEMENT to place the grain business of New England on a cash basis has now gained such headway and has so many different organizations back of it that the time can not be far distant when grain and feed throughout that territory will be sold solely for cash, and delivery will be charged for in keeping with the distance traveled. The buyers have come to recognize the advantages to themselves of the so-called Cash and Carry plan and they have ceased to demand long time credit and lackey service. These improvements will not only make profits surer for jobbers and dealers, but will also make margins smaller and service more satisfactory.

OWNERS of grain elevators and flour mills will find a valuable contribution to fire statistics on the last inside page of this number as compiled by the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau. It includes 4,125 fires insured by mutual companies in which there were losses during the last fifteen years. Lightning is credited with more than double any other of the known causes of fire. Just think of it! 691 fires credited to lightning and every one of them would have been prevented had all the plants struck by lightning been equipped with modern lightning rod protection. The fire losses to the insurance companies caused by lightning was sufficient to pay interest on the cost of protecting every elevator and flour mill in the country with lightning rods, yet men interested in the continuous operation of their plants in spite of the losses traceable direct to this cause persist in going without protection. In this issue of the Journal you will find in our news columns a number of additional losses caused recently by lightning, but we have yet to learn of an elevator being struck by lightning which was equipped with standard lightning rods or covered with iron and grounded.

SERVICE, real service to your farmer customers independent of taking in their grain will always be found a pleasant and profitable occupation. If you are really interested in your customers strive earnestly to help them and thereby make them want to reciprocate by selling their grain to you without trying to induce you to overbid the market.

LOADING GRAIN into a single lake vessel at the rate of 100,000 bu. an hour might give the shivers to captains of old time schooners, but so much money is invested in lake vessels today that owners are anxious to keep them continuously employed in transportation so they always welcome a charter for a full cargo from a fast handling house because they know the boat will soon be on its way. The more trips a boat makes during the season of navigation the more likely is its earnings to exceed the fixed charges. Hence the large shipping facilities of all modern elevators on the great lakes.

TWO DOLLAR WHEAT is frequently predicted by a number of students of crop statistics as well as by some of the mail order houses whose wish is father to the thought, but no one is objecting, not even the consumers who must pay the bill. Every one will be glad if the farmers could get \$2.00 per bushel for their wheat. Country elevator men are always just as glad to be able to pay a high price to the farmer as the farmer is to receive it. With black rust threatening to greatly reduce the spring wheat crop of the Northwest, \$2.00 wheat may soon be realized.

DID YOU ever stop to think how very few live progressive grain dealers hear the excellent papers and addresses carefully prepared for delivery before the grain trade organizations? The real influence of these trade leaders is widely extended through the publication of their thoughtful messages in the trade journals. The man so unfortunate as to be unable to lay aside the newspapers' daily rush of murders, suicides and gossip and devote his spare minutes to the perusal of real helpful addresses bearing on his own business is truly unfortunate. He is missing a lot of valuable information as well as frequent inspirations and many practical suggestions. If any one who is ever uplifted or helped in any way by reading the repulsive details of murders, suicides and scandals we have yet to hear of it. If life is to be really worth living the rubbish crowding the front page of our dailies must be discarded by intelligent men who have the power of discrimination.

THOSE WHO greedily hold large stocks of grain when they already have a sure and reasonable profit in sight should recall the story of the dog crossing the brook with a fat steak in his mouth. It might be the part of wisdom to capture a portion of the sure profit before it all is wiped out.

GRAIN DEALERS are often induced by the attractiveness of a low price to intrust their contract for the new elevator to a builder of unknown experience and unknown responsibility, but invariably they regret it forever afterwards. One of our travelers recently encountered the disappointed owner of a concrete elevator who has been trying for two seasons to induce some contractor to undertake a lot of repairing and rebuilding of his house so that he can operate it more conveniently and with less expense, but no one cares to give a price on such a job because the owner can not tell what is hidden in the walls. He has no plans or specifications and little idea as to the distribution of the load, so his much needed change goes undone. Concrete elevators at best are difficult to change or improve. If the contract for such a house is let to an experienced builder plans and specifications are furnished, then it is not difficult to induce the original builder or other reputable builders to undertake changes and improvements when needed.

Traders Get in Wrong Monday.

The public reads the Sunday papers, and persons who are busy at their vocations during the week while attempting amateur speculation will form an opinion by what they read, which is usually the newspaper reporter's endeavor to account for the most recent movement of prices, the consequence being that the public will give orders, buying more frequently than selling, to be executed on Monday.

After these orders have been executed on one side of the market, usually there follows a reaction the remainder of the day, and public that bought at the opening sells out at a loss or carries over the trade until next day, and perhaps must hold all week to realize the profit expected.

The moral is: do not get loaded up with grain or stocks on a Monday morning bulge, in a normal market. In a runaway market with big public trading the Monday morning bulge is sustained by later buying orders. The successful trader uses his judgment to determine whether it is a scalping market within a limited trading area or a running market. In the scalping market he may wait for a reaction or until Tuesday forenoon to go long or short. In a running market he acts immediately when the prices get out of the congestion.

What Is Your Profit?

Do you know whether or not you really make a profit on the grain shipped or on merchandise handled? Years ago the average grain merchant was content to believe that if he was able to sell his grain for more than he paid for it he was sure of a profit. Some few good accountants still persist in calling that difference a profit, but practical grain merchants who are familiar with the different items entering into the overhead of every grain elevator operator know that gross returns never is the same as net profit. In many elevators this indefinite overhead often approximates from 75 to 95% of the margin between the cost and selling price.

Grain dealers generally recognize that wages, rent, taxes, heat, depreciation, light, power, telephone, telegraph, supplies, interest on capital invested, slow accounts, pilfering, misgrades, discounts, loss in transit, repairs, and many other expensive items oftentimes help to absorb the entire margin between the cost and selling price. This applies to sidelines as well as to grain bought for shipment.

The dealer who does not keep a minute record of all the expenses he is put to by reason of his different business activities has no definite knowledge of whether he is succeeding or losing money until he has a cutoff and takes an inventory of all the stuff he has on hand at the end of the crop year.

Merchants who continue to lose money can not expect to discover the cause and correct it until they do keep a detailed record of all business transactions.

Liability for Damage to Cargo by Water.

The Midland Linseed Products Co., Minneapolis, chartered the schooner Oakley C. Curtis to load flaxseed at Buenos Aires. The bottom and sides of the boat had been lined with lumber to keep the sacks of seed from contact with the damp walls; but the dunnage floor had broken down in several places. Below the pump house the sacks were wet clear to the bottom. Some damage was done by a leak from the waste pipe on the sink in the captain's stateroom.

The Midland Co. filed a libel against the vessel and the owners, the France & Canada Steamship Co., alleging that the chief damage occurred because the dunnage was improper and the air strakes had not been closed. Between the two skins was a space of some 4 or 5 inches, and at the top of the inner skin underneath the 'tween decks was an open strake called an "air strake," which vessel's timbers made into a series of small compartments leading between the two skins of the ship into the bilges.

The court found that the primary cause was the choking of the pumps shortly after a gale arose. The court said: The pumps choked because of lint and linseed, the first of which came from the burlaps and the second from the cargo. We do not see how if all had held the mere wash of water below the dunnage floor could have torn open the bags or washed off the lint. But we find that the floor was improperly built and gave way. This might well have broken the bags and filled the bilges with seed and with lint. The mere breaking of the floor is some evidence of its improper construction.

Further we find that the air strakes were not closed, which made the ship pro hac vice unseaworthy, and that the seed sifted through the burlap and into the space between the skins of the ship.

The wet seed was taken out in bags and tubs and was found by the court to have amounted to 15,916 bags, the seed wet under the captain's cabin not included, and the damages were assessed at 15,916 bags, less salvage.—U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 4 Fed. (2d) 979.

NO man speaks securely but he that holds his peace willingly. ♣ No man ruleth safely but he that is willingly ruled. ♣ No man securely doth command but he that hath learned readily to obey. ♣ No man rejoiceth securely unless he hath within him the testimony of a good conscience. - - - Thomas à Kempis

Resumption of Trading in Privileges Favored By Board Members.

The splendid address by H. P. Trusler before the Kansas Grain Dealers' Ass'n on "Privilege Trading as a Protection to the Elevator Operator," which was published in the Journal May 25, page 671, seems to have reflected the opinion of the dealers at Chicago as well, as cash grain men and exporters who were recently asked to express their judgment on the advisability of resuming trading in puts and calls were almost unanimous in favor of this form of insurance. A few are quoted:

Frank E. Alstrin would express no opinion for publication; but his remarks showed that present conditions were decidedly unsatisfactory.

Chas. Sincere: Trading in privileges will go a long way to solve the question of stabilizing the market. It will do away with the wild speculation.

John F. Barrett: I am in favor of privilege trading. They insure against losses and also protect exporters in sales abroad. Privileges would be a valuable stabilizer for the market.

Wm. Murphy: Trading in privileges in my opinion would be the best remedy for the wild fluctuations of the market. They would act as a stabilizer. The law against trading in privileges is driving business to Canada.

Allan M. Clement of Clement, Curtis & Co.: I think that resumption of trading in privileges is the solution of the problem of doing away with the wild fluctuations of the wheat market. We are in favor of privilege trading.

John J. Stream of Shaffer & Stream: Trading in privileges should have the approval of the Secretary of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. If this could be accomplished I would be in favor of it, as it would give that class of trading a standing.

John E. Brennan of John E. Brennan & Co.: I never traded in a privilege in my life. I hear from the expert traders that they are considered a governor and would tend to eliminate the wide fluctuations in prices; and if they would help to that extent I am in favor of them.

Al. V. Booth, the original long distance put and call man: With privilege trading resumed there would be fluctuations, of course, but usually they would stop at or near the put or call price. They are a wonderful balance-wheel, and we never would have the wide fluctuations that bring complaint from Washington, if they were resumed.

Jos. P. Griffin, of J. S. Bache & Co.: Indemnity contracts are a species of reinsurance. There has been a wide difference of opinion among members as to the utility and value of these contracts. While occasionally some abuses may have crept in these are outweighed by the benefits. I think they act as a stabilizer of the markets. They permit the handling of large volumes of grain for domestic and export distribution with the least risk to the merchants. To the speculator their great value is that they limit and restrict loss. If indemnities had been in vogue last March during the drastic deflation in wheat values the decline would have been more orderly; and I doubt very much if prices would have reached the low levels touched at that time. In brief, I consider the advantages of indemnity contracts vastly greater than the delinquencies, and for that reason I am in favor of a renewal of trading in these contracts.

Manitoba crops are ten days to three weeks earlier than for this time in 1924. Slight reductions in wheat, flax and rye acreages over those of last year and increases in barley, fodder, corn and sweet clover acreages are reported.

Stabilize the Market.

New steps toward determining means of preventing wide swings in grain were taken by the Chicago Board of Trade on July 8.

A questionnaire covering in comprehensive manner various possible changes was sent to the sixteen hundred exchange members by the Members' Program Committee. This committee recently was appointed by President Frank L. Carey to advise with the membership and then report to the administrative body.

"It is the desire," says the committee, "to find some means of preventing recurrence of wide price swings, if measures can be taken that would not interfere with the functions of an open market and with the great national service such a market renders to producer and consumer as well as to the milling and grain trade."

"The secretary of agriculture in his preliminary report said wide fluctuations were due primarily to the heavy trading of a limited number of professional speculators and that their operations were facilitated to a considerable degree by the large participation on the part of the public after a material advance in prices had occurred the last half of January."

Following is the questionnaire:

1. Is it wise or advisable to attempt to foresee and prevent participation in the market by miscellaneous members of the public without specific knowledge of the grain business or world conditions, who are influenced largely by sensational newspaper articles? (If you have answered "Yes" to question No. 1, state how you believe this can best be done.)

2. Since data furnished by the Grain Futures Administration is not currently available to the officers of the grain exchanges, should provision be made for clearing members to furnish executive officers of the Board of Trade with copies of reports which are furnished the Grain Futures Administration?

3. Should disclosure be made by the Grain Futures Administration to the executive officers of individual dealings which might result in conditions detrimental to the good name of the Association?

4. Should any steps be taken to limit the open speculative interest of individual traders and if so what would you suggest as such limit in various grains?

5. Would you favor recommendation to the Department of Agriculture that restriction on privilege trading be removed?

6. Would a clearing house similar to those in operation in Minneapolis, Kansas City and other markets, help prevent a recurrence of conditions prevailing in recent months?

7. Should any attempt be made to limit the daily fluctuation of prices for commodities dealt in on the Board of Trade?

8. Should your Board of Directors provide for additional storage room, receipts for grain in which would be regular for delivery on future contracts, even though such receipts called for grain not in warehouses designated as "public warehouses" under the laws of Illinois?

9. Should members not present in Chicago at the time of elections of officers and ballots on amendments to the rules, be permitted to cast their ballots by mail?

10. Should the supervision of gossip regarding grain markets extend so far as to the approval of such gossip by the Board in advance of dissemination?

Investors' Daily Guide a Fraud.

Alleging evasion of the federal put and call tax and irregularities not to be found in the procedures of honest enterprises, a fraud order is in effect stopping delivery of mail to the Investors' Daily Guide and H. C. Schauble, 1016 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo., by order of the U. S. postal authorities. Evidence connotes a "bucket shop" in disguise. J. E. Dolph and V. A. Curlee were associates.

Armour Grain to Take Over Market-clearing Company Trades.

The Armour Grain Co., on July 8 applied for admission to membership in the Clearing House of the Chicago Board of Trade in order to take over all trades of the Grain Marketing Company.

Rosenbaum Bros. also made application for membership, and both were immediately admitted. Edward L. Glaser, pres. of Rosenbaum Bros., states that if the option is not executed by July 28 his firm expects to handle grain and manufacture feeds as in the past.

The Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, to July 9, had not made application for membership in the clearing house of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Clearing House for Chicago Board of Trade.

The Clearing House of the Chicago Board of Trade is such in name only not in fact. It is only a postoffice, where members tell one another by notices, what they owe one another.

As at present conducted the clearing house takes notice of no transactions in grain or other commodities. It handles only debits and credits in dollars and cents, and at the close of the day's work gives the clearing members a single check instead of a hundred from different firms. The clearing house holds no money. Out of the immense number of trades made it acts only on such as have been settled on the basis of the official closing price for the day. Each clearing member sends to the clearing house each day a large sheet stating what they claim from each member and what they owe each member, and the clearing house adds the debits and credits.

To improve on this system is not so easy as it seems, on account of the immense volume of the business done on the Chicago Board. It is now optional with a firm to call the other party to the open trade for margin, to be deposited with a bank. If the market has gone against them or seems stabilized they may not call for any margin. A clearing house that embraced open trades would exercise no judgment, but call for margins by rule. A clearing house would follow the market up and down, so that margins would not be so excessive as they are at times under the Chicago lack of system.

Under the present Chicago plan a grain commission merchant may buy 10,000 bus. of wheat for December delivery for the account of his customer, John Smith, from the Armour Grain Co., who sold as a hedge. A week later John Smith has a handsome profit and orders his wheat sold out. The grain commission merchant then sells, not to the Armour Grain Co., but perhaps to the Norris Grain Co., or some other exporter, who bought for export.

The customer who closes his trade may draw out both his profit and the margin; but the commission merchant may not be able to settle his trade and collect the profit. He has 10,000 bought of Armour and sold to Norris and he may be called for margins that will be tied up until the trade is settled, as the two other parties to the trade are waiting for the delivery day, one to deliver and the other to receive the grain. It may be suggested that the commission merchant could eliminate himself and collect his money by getting Armour and Norris together as they are on opposite ends of the deal, but this is not done. It would not be "according to Hoyle."

A small mob of settling clerks work every morning to "ring up" trades, using small memorandum books in which all open trades are entered. They consult one another to offset trades. For example: If A. owes B. a dollar, B. owes C., C. owes D. and D. owes E., the whole indebtedness of the four can be settled as soon as it is discovered that E. owes A. a dollar. It makes a "ring."

Exchange Controls Character of Membership.

The appellate division of the New York State Supreme Court on July 7 upheld the right of the New York Produce Exchange to elect or reject candidates for membership and to prescribe the conditions to be met by applicants for membership.

The judgment against the Exchange obtained by the Chas. F. Garrigues Co. was dismissed.

While a grain exchange can select its members from the applicants, it has nothing to say about who shall be customers of members so long as their contracts on the exchange are fulfilled.

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fall to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Returning Farmer's Stored Grain?

Grain Dealers Journal: On account of some inquiry along that line I would be pleased to have an opinion upon the following question:

A patron leaves his corn with the local elevator for store and a few months later, finding that he needs the same for his own use on the farm, desires to withdraw the same and use it or feed it. Can he demand the grain and get it, and how must he proceed about getting it? —J. G. Clemmons, mgr. Illinois Milling & Elevator Co., Springfield, Ill.

Ans.: The procedure is controlled by the agreement or contract made when the corn was taken into store.

If stored in the regular way as by a warehouseman the farmer would have to pay the charges for storage and weighing in and out.

If the understanding was simply that the farmer would come in later and sell the corn, there being no regular charge for storage, with the understanding, which is the custom, that the dealer could ship out the corn in advance of sale, the farmer could not get his corn back if the elevator was empty. The dealer could force him to settle as per the original agreement, which was to take the price ruling on subsequent day of sale.

The farmer can not require the dealer, if his elevator is empty, the grain having been shipped out pursuant to agreement, to buy corn to return to the farmer. Even if the dealer has corn in the house the farmer can not demand of the dealer anything but cash.

Of course, this does not prevent the dealer from selling corn to the farmer; but such sale has no connection with the farmer's delivery for storage, and the dealer sets the price on corn so sold.

Wheat doesn't always decline after a Government report is issued, but so far this season it has done that very thing, even though the reports show unfavorable conditions. The one of Tuesday did, but the private reports that came first, caused many to buy wheat, and then when the Government report came, almost everybody had a little and new buyers didn't appear, so the wise ones got busy and sold out. The winter wheat crop is going to be the smallest in years. We don't believe it will be 400 million. Kansas, Ohio and Texas have been hit hard and we're afraid Ohio's threshing returns will be sensational.—J. F. Zahn & Co.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

July 15-16. Wisconsin Seedsmen and Seed Dealers, Agronomy Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

July 17. Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n. Jamestown, N. Y.

July 20-22. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n at Memphis, Tenn.

July 27. Michigan Hay & Grain Ass'n, at Detroit, Mich.

July 28-30. National Hay Ass'n at Cedar Point, O.

Aug. 5-6. Storrs Feed Merchants Conference, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.

Aug. 20-21. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, at Syracuse, N. Y.

Oct. 12-14. Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Kansas City, Mo.

Oct. 12-14. U. S. Feed Distributors Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo.

Problems of Grain Man and the Farmer

From Address by A. E. Reynolds before Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n

So many aspiring politicians are endeavoring, posing as the farmer's friend, anxious to father and to support legislation that is bound to be bunglesome and radical and harmful because of the ignorance and prejudice in which it is created, that we may reasonably expect legislative attacks at Washington next winter. We must not, therefore, be apathetic—we should, I think, promptly endeavor to formulate measures that will correct methods which seem to properly deserve criticism. We do not want to lose the good opinion of the American business man, whether he is a banker or merchant or professional man. We want to retain it. To retain that we must show a disposition ourselves to correct in a practical way things that seem to need correction. In times of crisis in the past we have demonstrated our ability to work out solutions for grave problems and that we set about seriously to solve. We must continue that policy and we must make that effort and we must succeed. We must improve, but we must be very certain first that changes mean progress.

Public Opinion. I wonder what it is, and from whence it originates. In this subject alone is food enough for many Rotary talks. Whatever public opinion is or is not, it has more to do with shaping and directing legislation in our country than all other influences. Ours is a thinking public. It has opinions—not always correct, not always reached by reasoning from sound premises to logical conclusions—but the public reaches conclusions. Those conclusions are public opinion. In political circles we continually hear the expression, "Keep your ear to the ground in order to detect the rumblings of public opinion."

Our country is besieged by the self-appointed reformer. He is in every walk of life. Under the guise of bettering things he is continually howling for changes. The modern reformer belongs to that particular species of homo who proceeds on the broad theory that everything that is, is wrong. He asks for a complete overthrow of all things existent and the establishing of a complete new system of untried things.

The danger of this course is apparent. All human progress has been by slow evolution. I do not believe in progress so rapid or reforms so complete that the new cannot be tried out before abandoning the old.

We are the worst law-ridden people of history. The espionage maintained over our people is next to tyranny. Senator Beveridge once said, "We are the worst spied on, detective-ridden people on earth." The United States, the cradle of liberty, is rapidly surrendering even the primary principles of freedom. It is refreshing and encouraging to know that President Coolidge is not in favor of further centralization of government under federal authority. He believes in throwing back onto the states, counties and communities the burden of self-government. Democracy means just that. If we are in favor of Democracy, we must then be in favor of returning to the principles of Democracy. Before we can return to the Democracy of our fathers, we will have to have a wholesale repealing of laws, a getting back to the real first principles of Democracy.

In the jumble of lawmaking of the past decade the grain industry has suffered more than any other branch of business. The farmer has had more so-called class legislation meted out to him than any other line of business. I doubt, however, whether this legislation on the whole has done him any good. I consider that the most of it has been political gammon. He has continually been played by the politician as the sucker in politics and in my opinion, has paid dearly for all he has received.

For more than thirty years the grain industry has been the special target for the legislative cranks in both federal and state governments. To legislate against the grain business is construed as good political sop for the farmer. This is a very mistaken idea. The interests of the grain business and the farmer are identical and inseparable. If either is persecuted or in distress, the trouble is reflected to the other. There is no denying the fact that at times the grain trade has needed some regulation. We have ourselves often pointed out the need and submitted gracefully to the regulations. We have now had too much of a good thing. We are over-regulated. We are crying for a surcease from our persecutions.

In one instance an investigation was covering the particular question of handling grain by the middleman, or in other words, the cost between the producer and consumer. The report specifically stated that it was found that the expense of handling grain was in the judgment of the committee, reasonable, that the percent of cost was less than that incurred in handling any other commodity of like volume. What has become of that very concise statement? No par-

ticular publicity was given to it and nobody in Congress or out ever referred to it afterward. The resolution authorizing the investigation was a distinct indictment against the middleman for profiteering. The report clearly vindicated him. The damage was done by the publication of the indictment which was carefully broadcasted through the public press and in the halls of Congress. The vindication was never mentioned in Congress or out. In the public mind, the middleman still stands indicted for profiteering.

In another investigation to determine the comparative cost of handling wheat by private individuals as compared with pooling and co-operative methods, the following results were reported:

Average cost of line elevators, farm elevators, mill elevators and independent elevators, 6.57 cents per bu.

Average cost of handling by Oklahoma-Texas wheat pool, South Dakota wheat pool, North Dakota wheat pool, Nebraska wheat pool, 14.96 cents per bu.

These figures show that wheat handled by the pooling and co-operative methods cost two and one-third times as much as wheat handled by private methods.

In the face of these facts ascertained by the Government itself, Government officials go right on advocating the pooling and co-operative methods of handling wheat. Within the month one of the highest officials in the Government has stated in a public address that he considered the co-operative method of marketing farm products the salvation of the farming interest. Almost every speech made in the last session of Congress bearing on the farm question advocated the same thing. Why make these numerous and expensive investigations if the Government officials are to give no heed to them? The end is not yet in the legislative and investigation craze. I have in my possession copy of a bill to be introduced at the opening of Congress in December, with the caption "To establish a Federal Farm Advisory Council and a Federal Farm Commission, to aid in the development of co-operative marketing and in the disposition of the domestic surplus of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes." More flim-flam! More political sop for the farmer!

An investigation is now on to determine why wheat some months ago dropped from \$2.05 to less than \$1.50. There was no particular concern as long as it was going up and nobody was charged with crooked methods or profiteering, but as soon as it had a slump, an investigation was immediately started. There seems to be no concern for the consumer, but a deep concern for the producer.

Will Aid Indiana Pool.—In my reference to pooling and co-operative marketing, I do not wish to in any way cast reflections on those methods of handling grain. I am particularly anxious not to reflect on the operations of the Indiana Wheat Growers' Ass'n. I have been misquoted regarding my position on that organization. As far as the company which I represent is concerned we have given, and shall continue to give, the Ass'n the benefit of all our facilities. Our charges will be fair and reasonable. We shall not by word or deed do anything that could be charged as contributory to a failure of that organization. On the contrary, we will do all we can to help it succeed.

The Farmers' Problem.—Is there really a farmers' problem? I say most emphatically there is such a problem. In my judgment there are several farmers' problems, but why let that fact alarm us? Every business has its problems. Why then should the farmer problem be so alarming? What are the farmer's problems that have so agitated Congress and driven the public to frenzy? The acres of print appearing from time to time on the subject, the oceans of oratory poured out, have so befogged and bewildered the public mind that the people have given up in despair and have concluded that the problems are insolvable.

I wonder if they are so intricate. The alarmist tells us that the farming business is going to the dogs; that farm products cannot be produced profitably at prevailing prices; that our farm lands are becoming exhausted; that consumption is rapidly overtaking production; that famine is ahead only in the offing; that only a few years more and our best lands will be non-productive; that the exodus from the farm to other lines of business is depleting farm tenancy; that we must bring new areas of swamp and desert land into cultivation; that we will be a food importing nation in the immediate future; again, that everything that is, is wrong. As these alarmists prattle on with their nonsense, the famine specter increases in terror, the rattle of his dry bones sounds nearer and nearer. All nonsense! It is purely the work of

the devils of imagination; the prattle of unscrupulous, ignorant so-called economists.

What are a few of the facts? There is ample proof that the farmer who is not overwhelmed with speculative debts, who farms his land diligently, can make fair profits at prevailing prices. It must be admitted that the farmer who during war time inflated speculated in land and involved himself to the extent of a hundred dollars or more per acre, cannot now pay his interest charges and high taxes and come out ahead. He encumbered himself on an inflated basis and is now striving to extricate himself under deflated conditions. All business is undergoing the same process. The farmer is not alone in it. We hear little about the troubles of business, but on account of our food supply being involved, we never hear the end of the farm trouble.

Reclaim more lands! There should not be another dollar spent in draining swamps or irrigating deserts in the next forty years. Every acre so reclaimed tends to add to our overproduction and to decrease values of the land now under cultivation. Why not leave some of nature's stored up wealth for posterity? The policy of robbing our country of its easily accessible riches is all wrong. It is time to begin restoring our forests, reclaiming our deserted hillside farms and working out the pockets of our exhausted mines.

How about consumption overtaking production? Sheer nonsense! The greatest menace to agriculture is over-production. The unmarketable surplus is our worst bogey. When the farmer can feel assured that an unsalable surplus will not bob up and demoralize his market, his worst difficulty will have disappeared.

Calamity howling keeps the farmer agitated and unduly alarmed. It ruins his credit, depresses the value of his property and places him in a false position before the business world. Why advertise trouble? Business in general confines its financial difficulties to itself and its banker.

The silo was a few years ago put forward as the one and sure road to wealth. Millions of dollars were invested in silos. The most of them have gone to rack and ruin and the larger per cent of those remaining are unused; not because the silo is void of merit but because it was vastly overdone and because it was recommended to do what it could not do.

Soja beans were literally jammed onto the farmer. As long as all productions of these beans could be marketed for seedling, everything went well. Once the seedling demand became satisfied, soja beans went begging for buyers. If the experimentation had been slower and commercial uses for the beans developed, it would have been much better.

I predict that there are the same breakers ahead for sweet clover, sudan grass and many other things now in the experimental stage. The road to better things than farm staples such as wheat, corn, oats, rye, clover, timothy and potatoes, is a long road and many experimental wrecks obstruct the way.

The fixed belief of most farmers is that theirs is the hardest lot on earth. The belief is brought about largely by the continued agitation of demagogues, political tricksters and ignorant reformers. The belief causes farmers to want to try something new; to add a side line to farming; to start into some commercial enterprise. The most notable of all these adventures is the craze of a few years ago to enter into the grain elevator business. The financial losses in that adventure were appalling. No figures of losses are available but a rough estimate of losses of farmers entering the elevator business in the United States in fifteen years shows literally billions of dollars, certainly not less than five billions. The farmers' losses in mining, gas, oil and other wild cat adventures, would reach astounding figures.

It is an undeniable fact that energy on the farm is at a low ebb; that enthusiasm is almost entirely lacking; that the simplest economies are often entirely overlooked. Work on the farm is generally done in the easiest way, regardless of the expense incurred.

Solution of Farmers' Problem.—I am sure that the farm problem is capable of solution. I am also sure that that solution does not lie along the line of special class legislation; that it does not lie in the direction of reduction of freight rates; that it does not lie along the line of co-operative marketing; that it does not lie along the line of exploitation; that it does not lie along the line of the Government inducing farmers to adopt side lines that divert his energies from the work in hand, that rob him of his hard earned cash and that usually make a business failure and a poor business man out of a very excellent farmer. I am sure the solution does not lie along the line of breaking down the middleman. I am sure it does not lie along the line of upsetting our present market system that nearly one hundred years of experience have evolved. I am sure it does not lie along the line of fostering hatred between the farmers and the business men and drawing class lines between urban and interurban population. I am sure it does not lie along the line of falsely advertising the farmer's condition. I am sure it does not lie along the line of leg-

islation harmful to the grain handling business. I am equally sure that the solution does lie along the line of slow and sure evolution rather than along the line of quick and disastrous revolution. I am sure that it does lie along the line of total abandonment of the present practice of everybody farming the farmers.

I am sure it lies along the line of economies in public expenditure that will materially reduce the taxes of the farmers as well as everybody else. I am sure that it lies along the line of such adjustment of wages in general industry as will produce the things that farmers buy at prices commensurate with the price of farm products. I am sure that it does lie along the line of removing from the farmer as far as possible the discouraging and depressing influence under which he now labors. I am sure it lies along the line of bringing the farmer to understand that he enjoys blessings not surpassed by any other class of people. Finally, I am sure that increased energy, renewed enthusiasm and the practice of rigid economy on the farm, coupled with a return to the square deal in politics in dealing with all things concerned, will ultimately solve the farm problem.

Much Press comment reflects on the exchanges, particularly on the Board of Trade here; Washington threatening drastic action unless there is a curtailment of excessive speculation. It is a remarkable fact that criticisms never appear on a rising market. No one in the grain trade begrudges the producer his full share of prosperity. Evidently the powers that be in the East, who are attempting "to create an atmosphere" favoring an advance in railroad rates are much concerned over the recent setback in prices. Perhaps the Board of Trade may not be censured if the recent rains and much more favorable growing conditions insure a production of cereal crops in this country that will put at rest the pre-conceived ideas of values of eastern philanthropists that they may "grease the ways" for higher rates.—Pope & Eckhardt Co.

French authorization for the repayment to millers of the duty on soft wheat imported (provided for by law of Dec. 24, 1924, effective until June 30, 1925), has been extended to July 31 for soft wheat imported prior to July 16, according to a law published in the Journal Official for June 27.



Marshall Hall, St. Louis, Mo., Deceased.

Death of Marshall Hall.

Acute indigestion, followed, after apparent recovery, by heart failure, caused the death June 26 of Marshall Hall at his home in St. Louis, Mo.

He was born at North Fork, Ky., Jan. 13, 1875, and at the early age of 12 years entered the employ of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. as telegraph operator. After four years with the company at Maysville he removed to Cincinnati to enter the freight department of the same company, later going to New Orleans to take charge of the export grain traffic.

When he left the railroad service in 1894 he was already well posted on the grain business, which knowledge he greatly increased by occupying several positions with the W. L. Green Commission Co. at St. Louis. On Mr. Green's retirement in 1903 Mr. Hall became president of the company. In 1908 he became president of the Burlington Elevator Co., operating the Burlington Elevator at St. Louis. He was active in business up to the time of his unexpected death, only recently having formed the Marshall Hall Milling Co., of which he was president, to take over the Kehlor Flour Mills, one of St. Louis' well established institutions.

For several years he was chairman of the traffic bureau of the Merchants Exchange, and had held other important assignments, acting as president of the Exchange in 1914.

He was one of the organizers of the Delmar Baptist Church and was a member of the Bellevue Country Club and the Missouri Athletic Ass'n.

The funeral services were largely attended and very impressive. Music was rendered by the St. Louis Millers' Club quartette. At a meeting of the members of the Merchants Exchange the day after his death a eulogy on the life of Mr. Hall was delivered by R. P. Annan. The rostrum of the Exchange was ordered draped in mourning for 30 days.

In 1897 he was married to Miss Inez Bethune, who, with a daughter and three sons, survives him.

Mr. Hall's enviable standing with his fellows as a merchant and the esteem in which he was held for his qualities of mind and heart, are well expressed by Thomas B. Teasdale, in the following.

Mr. Hall achieved a brilliant success in his chosen calling, built up a large and profitable business (which will now be carried on by his eldest son and his former associates in the grain company bearing his name) and amassed a reasonable fortune, but to my mind what should be emphasized in any comment on his life is not his material success but the impress he made and the good influence he exerted on all those with whom he came in contact whether in business, social or civic activities, in all of which he held an enviable position. In him was strikingly exemplified the truth of the commercial axiom that credit is character and Marshall Hall had practically unlimited credit and possessed the unbounded confidence and respect of those with whom he dealt in financial, grain and milling circles because they knew that, at whatever cost to himself he would fulfil to the letter every obligation he assumed.

He rightly had the reputation of being one of the shrewdest and best informed grain merchants in the United States but he used his talents wisely and justly, never seeking or accepting an unfair advantage over client or competitor. Even those who knew him slightly were impressed by his utter fairness while those who were privileged to be his intimates knew that no consideration of personal profit could ever swerve him from the straight path of rectitude which he marked out for himself at the beginning of his career, the guide posts of which were the square deal and the golden rule.

Marshall Hall died in the harness as he would have wished. He has passed on to a well-earned eternal rest but the memory of his admirable character will live long in the hearts of the host of friends who mourn his premature going and will be a constant inspiration to them.

Kansas wheat averaged 13.22% protein for the season just ended as compared with 11.75% the previous year, according to a check of tests by J. C. King, chief chemist of the Kansas state grain inspection and weighing dept.

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

Indiana Farmers Ignoring Pool Contracts.

Grain Dealers Journal: I have just read your editorial on page 716 of the Journal for June 10th and concur therein with this suggestion, that the Marketing Law in Indiana penalizes the grain dealer only when "said person or any member of said firm or any active officer or manager of said corporation has knowledge or notice that such farmer is under contract" etc.

The burden of showing that the grain dealer knew of the farmer's relation would fall on the Pooling Ass'n, but since that would be a question of fact tryable by a jury, almost any kind of evidence might be sufficient. Hence in Indiana dealers are asking a certificate from the seller stating that he is not a member, etc.

If the Indiana law provided for the filing for record of the farmer's pooling contract in some public office as is required in some states, then the dealer would be bound by such notice. As it is in Indiana, it is a question of fact to be proven, hence the certificate used by Indiana dealers a court would probably say furnished sufficient evidence to protect the buyer.

On the question of the cause of action the pool might have against dealers who take pooled wheat from farmers, that of course, is a common law remedy and actual damages only could be recovered, if any at all.

The Indiana Wheat Growers Ass'n, (the pool) has placed in the hands of attorneys large numbers of defaulted contracts of farmers on account of last year's pool, and the attorneys are notifying them to come in and settle on the basis of the contract, viz, 25c per bushel liquidated damages.

It has also been suggested that the attorneys would enter suit against farmers, before harvest, or at least enough of them to scare the rest into delivering this year's crop on their contracts. There were several thousand farmers who failed either to have wheat to deliver or delivered it elsewhere this last year. So we anticipate some real interesting times in the near future.

Under the terms of the Indiana's new Marketing Law, a provision is made for bringing last year's farmer contracts under it, but that

requires a majority of the entire membership to petition. Therefore the active campaign this year has brought in a number of new contracts, and they, together with such of the old ones who wish to come under the law may petition therefore. However, up to this time the Ass'n has not re-incorporated under this law and until that time its provisions do not apply. Hence even if the court sustains it, there could be no actions brought until there is a re-incorporation.—F. A. Markham.

Willamette Valley Grain Dealers Convene.

Members of the Willamette Valley Grain Dealers Ass'n met in annual convention at Corvallis, Oregon, on June 19. A large percentage of the members were present.

Pres. Elliott, Perrydale, presided over the brief business meeting held in the morning; followed by the selection of officers for the coming year.

C. C. Ruth, Oregon Agriculture College, closed the earlier session with his address entitled "Grain Smut and Methods of Control."

Albert F. Nelson, federal grain supervisor, spoke on "The U. S. Grain Standards Act and Federal Supervision."

C. W. Wright, ass't chief grain inspector, addressed the afternoon session on "Function of the Oregon Grain Department and Methods of Weighing and Inspection."

G. R. Hyslop, Agronomist at the Oregon Experiment Station at Corvallis, and who practically arranged the convention, gave a paper on "Grain and Feed Situation in 1925 and a Proposal in Connection with Grain Grades."

Officers for the coming year are: President, R. M. Thurston, Newburg; V.-Pres., L. G. Fisher, Silverton; Sec'y-treas., W. W. Harder, Portland.

Cereal Chemists Club.

On July 5 several of the cereal chemists of Texas had a meeting at the Texas Hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., and organized the "Texas-Oklahoma Cereal Chemists' Club." The purpose of this organization is to have occasional meetings of the chemists in cereal work and to do inter-laboratory checking of different determinations, principally for moisture, protein and ash, and for the promotion of chemical laboratory work among flour mills.

A referee committee was appointed to settle any disputes that might arise between members of this organization on protein results; findings of this committee to be final.

The officers elected are W. L. Frank of the Sherman Grain & Cotton Exchange, Pres., and P. R. Pitts of the Fort Worth Laboratories, Sec.

Northwestern Grain Dealers Hold Forth.

Helena and Ex-Gov. Sam V. Stewart welcomed the Northwestern Grain Dealers when their organization met here June 12-13 in annual convention, termed as the best in history.

W. N. Smith, Harlowton, responded to the verbal welcome.

J. C. Templeton, sec'y, called the meeting to order (in the absence of the president), and informal discussion of business matters held sway.

Geo. K. Labatt, treasurer of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co., Minneapolis, addressed the session, as did Chas. Quinn, sec'y of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n.

J. J. Coleman, district manager of the American Railway Ass'n, was another to enlighten his audience from his personal knowledge. He reiterated "How the Last Season's Grain Crop Was Moved Without a Single Major Grain Car Shortage Complaint." He indicated that it was the largest crop to be moved out of the Northwest, Duluth movement being 108% greater than in 1922 and 59.5% greater than in 1915, while Minneapolis movement was 18% and 14% greater for those two outstanding periods. The bulk of this crop was handled during three months with no shortage of grain cars thruout the entire Northwest, he averred, and no blocked country elevators. "Furthermore all friction between country elevators was entirely eliminated by the operation of the new distribution rules agreed upon at Sioux Falls, S. D., in July of 1923."

Geo. H. Beckwith, president of the Beckwith Mercantile Co., tendered a most cheerful message from Montana's western regions. "Conditions are the best in 10 years," he said, "the crop outlook never was better, for we had practically no winter-kill. Acreage is large, the alfalfa crop abundant and, better than all, our community is becoming populated with irrigation experts."

Oscar Harlan of the Milk River Elevator Co., Jack Lavin representing the Sperry Flour Co., John McVey of Lewistown, and H. E. Kemp of Missoula, were among other optimists to stimulate the dealers. Splendid prospects for a heavy harvest were predicted from all sections.

Officers for the coming year are: President, E. M. Spencer; vice-president, A. F. Stroehn; sec'y, J. C. Templeton; treasurer, A. J. Maly (all of Great Falls).

Directors are: Geo. K. Labatt, Minneapolis; A. J. Maly and W. T. Greely, Great Falls; Ben Fisher, Chouteau; and P. F. Brown of Lewistown.

Executive Com'te members are: H. L. Clack, Havre; L. L. Dean, Conrad; and G. R. Smith, Lewistown.

Arbitration Com'te was chosen as follows: Chairman J. E. Patton, W. G. Kirkpatrick, Great Falls; J. R. Swift and P. R. Trigg, Lewistown; and L. L. Dean of Conrad.

Discounts Com'te chairman is J. C. Templeton. Others from Great Falls are A. J. Maly, A. F. Stroehn, E. M. Spencer and W. T. Greely. John McVey of Lewistown and August Schwachheim of Cascade are two more on this com'te. This group is at the beck and call of the chairman.

Nominations Com'te was composed of: Chairman J. E. Patton, Great Falls; H. L. Clack, Havre; and J. F. Babcock of Lewistown.

Helena will greet this organization next year, being chosen permanent convention headquarters.

A prediction of \$2 wheat before the 1925 wheat crop is all sold was made July 1 by the research division of a big Chicago mail order house, stating that there will be a shortage of nearly 200,000,000 bus. of wheat in the present winter wheat crop compared with last year, throwing the United States on an import basis.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for September delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

SEPTEMBER WHEAT.													
	June 25.	June 26.	June 27.	June 28.	June 29.	June 30.	July 1.	July 2.	July 3.	July 4.	July 6.	July 7.	July 8.
Chicago	149 1/2	150	146 3/4	142 1/4	144 3/4	140	140	140	140	141 1/4	144 7/8	145 1/2	144 3/4
Kansas City	143 1/2	143 3/4	140 1/2	136 3/4	138 3/4	135 1/4	135 3/4	134 3/4	134 3/4	136 1/2	139 3/4	140 3/4	140 3/4
St. Louis	149 1/2	149 1/2	146 3/4	141 1/4	142 1/2	139 3/4	140	139 1/2	140	140 3/4	144 3/4	146 1/4	145 1/4
Minneapolis	148 1/2	149 1/2	146 3/4	141 1/4	143 1/4	140 3/4	139 3/4	137 1/2	138 1/2	139	143 1/2	144 3/4	143 1/2
Duluth (durum)	139 1/2	139 3/4	137 1/2	133 3/4	135 1/4	130 3/4	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/4	134	134 3/4	132 1/2
*Winnipeg	137 1/2	138 3/4	135 3/4	132 1/4	134 1/4	130 3/4	130 3/4	130 3/4	132 1/4	131 3/4	134 3/4	134 1/4	133
Milwaukee	149 1/2	149 3/4	146 3/4	142 1/4	144 3/4	140	140	139 3/4	140	141 1/4	144 3/4	145 3/4	144 3/4
SEPTEMBER CORN.													
Chicago	103 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/4	100 3/4	103 1/4	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 3/4	101 3/4	101 1/2	104 1/4	106 7/8	103 3/4
Kansas City	98 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 3/4	97 3/4	97 3/4	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	102 3/4	100 1/2
St. Louis	101 1/2	103	101 1/4	99 1/4	101 1/2	100 3/4	101 1/2	100 3/4	100 3/4	99 3/4	102 5/8	105 1/2	103 1/2
Milwaukee	103 1/4	104 3/4	102	100 3/4	103	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	104 3/4	106 7/8	103 3/4
SEPTEMBER OATS.													
Chicago	46 3/4	47	46	44 1/2	45 3/4	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 3/4	44 3/4	45	46 7/8	47	46
Kansas City	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	46	47	46 1/2
Minneapolis	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 3/4	40 1/4	41 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	41	41	41 3/4	42 7/8	43 1/2	42
*Winnipeg	48 1/2	48	47 3/4	47 1/4	47 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4	49 1/2	48 5/8
Milwaukee	46 3/4	46 3/4	45 3/4	44 1/2	45 3/4	44 1/2	45	45	45	45 3/4	46 3/4	46 3/4	46 3/4
SEPTEMBER RYE.													
Chicago	105 3/4	106	104 1/4	99	99 1/2	96 1/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	97	100 3/4	100 1/4	99
Minneapolis	101	101 1/4	100 1/4	95 1/4	94 3/4	92 3/4	91	90	90	90	94 3/4	96 3/4	95
Duluth	103 1/2	103 3/4	101 3/4	97 3/4	96 3/4	93 3/4	92 3/4	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 3/4	97 3/4	98 3/4	97
*Winnipeg	102	101 1/4	99 1/4	95 1/4	97 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4	92	93 3/4	93	98 3/4	98	96 1/2
SEPTEMBER BARLEY.													
Minneapolis	75	77 1/4	77	74	73	73	71 3/4	71 3/4	71 3/4	71	72	73	72 3/4
*Winnipeg	76	76	75 3/4	75 1/4	75 3/4	74 3/4	74 3/4	75	75 1/2	75 3/4	76	76 1/4	76

** Holiday. * October. *** No Session.

Basic Facts on Black Rust.

Chicago, Ill., July 9.—There are a few basic facts which the trade should bear in mind in connection with the appearance of black rust.

First, the appearance of rust spores on the leaf or leaf-sheath does not affect the crop yield and is important only because it means the production and liberation of countless spores for the fatal infection which takes place on the head stem.

Second, the infection of the head stem takes place ten days or such a matter before the rust can be visibly found upon the head stem. When it appears on the head stem in shape to be seen or felt, the damage is already done because it is then breaking the skin of the plant and thus preventing any further flow of juices from the rest to complete the filling of the grain.

Rust must not be considered as just starting its work of damage when it breaks out on the head; but to the contrary it is completing it.

The whole problem is whether the pustules on the head stem become ruptured, thus breaking the skin before the grain in the head has

finished filling. Whenever the skin is sufficiently ruptured to stop the flow of juices the development of the berry ceases at the point and simply dries up, giving a light weight grain in proportion to the stage of maturity reached at that date.—B. W. Snow of Bartlett-Frazier Co.

Bulk Handling for Victoria.

Bags for the handling of grain in the province of Victoria, Australia, cost the farmer 10¼c a bushel last year.

Bags cost \$3.65 a dozen, which meant a loss of about \$24,000,000 to the producers.

Knowing this, is it any wonder the agitation for bulk handling of grain has gained a strong following.

First the politicians suggested the Commonwealth acquired an Indian jute mill. Now they suggest that a part of the \$165,500,000 Migration Loan be used to further bulk handling enterprises.

Victoria is without bulk handling facilities.

North Dakota Mill and Elevator Run More in the Hole.

A loss of \$140,758.95 is reported at the state mill and elevator at Grand Forks for the five months from Jan. 1 to May 29, by the accountant of the mill and according to figures in the office of the state industrial commission. The mill is charged with a loss of \$117,821.61 and the elevator with a loss of \$22,937.59.

The report shows that in May, 31,628 barrels of flour were made, which is about one-third the capacity of the mill. For the five months the output of flour was 140,877 barrels, also about 33⅓% capacity.

Total loss since the mill was opened for business is set at \$778,027. This should encourage other states to engage in this business.

Grain on hand at the Grand Forks plant May 29 was valued at \$860,627, and flour at \$143,061.

Volume and Open Trades on Chicago Board.

Revised figures showing the daily volume of trading in grain futures on the Board of Trade of Chicago during the month of June, 1925, together with monthly totals for all "contract markets" as reported by the Grain Futures Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The figures listed represent sales only, there being an equal volume of purchases (expressed in thousand bushels, i.e., 000 omitted):

Date, June	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Total
1	60,701	22,079	9,190	1,533	93,503
2	89,696	24,575	6,276	1,802	122,349
3	59,510	17,502	3,380	1,263	81,655
4	84,291	23,850	12,984	2,283	123,408
5	73,578	19,930	16,153	2,927	112,588
6	37,626	14,113	15,414	1,345	68,498
7	64,334	16,060	15,697	1,221	97,312
8	43,433	15,120	20,436	1,277	80,266
9	83,115	22,990	20,687	2,029	128,821
10	60,661	15,781	8,645	1,322	86,409
11	79,101	20,781	12,651	1,427	113,960
12	36,565	13,680	6,124	1,083	57,452
13	77,369	34,919	13,254	2,776	128,318
14	83,063	25,057	11,793	2,133	122,046
15	60,047	19,214	9,102	1,993	90,356
16	62,482	16,906	7,363	2,427	89,178
17	50,594	12,429	5,816	971	70,210
18	29,972	11,220	4,107	1,085	46,384
19	45,950	27,322	7,529	1,711	82,512
20	44,863	18,991	6,870	1,401	72,125
21	47,067	18,796	3,922	1,569	71,354
22	74,107	27,959	8,970	1,628	112,664
23	53,954	20,111	7,079	1,323	82,467
24	45,774	16,758	7,118	1,425	71,075
25	76,613	26,783	10,159	2,918	116,473
26	52,014	26,016	10,938	3,262	92,230

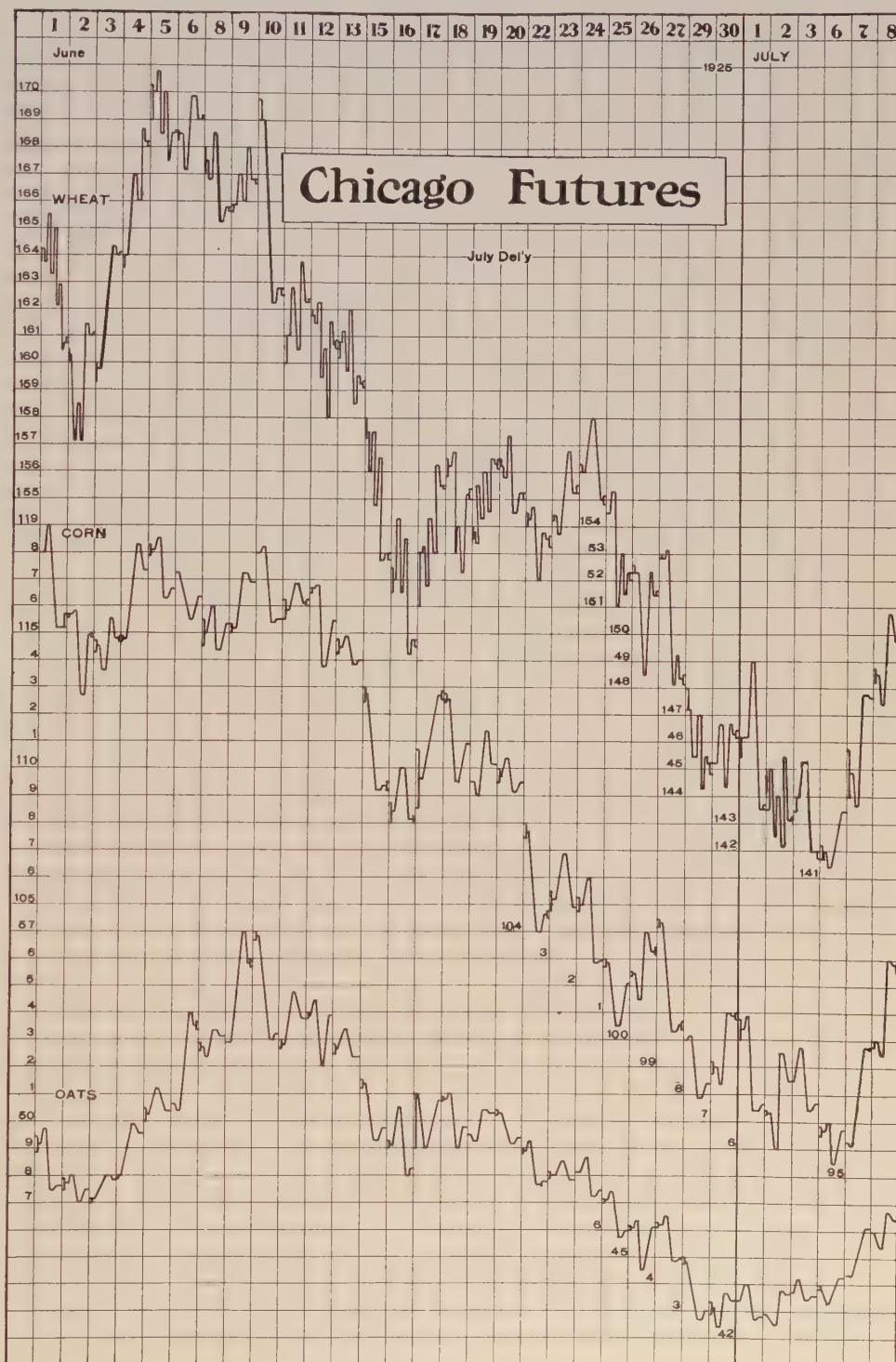
Total Bd. of Trade.	1,576,880	528,942	261,657	46,134	2,413,613
Total all markets.	1,758,880	565,916	297,437	51,777	2,677,958
Total all markets year ago	850,055	426,320	89,435	75,407	1,443,067

OPEN CONTRACTS.

"Open contracts" in futures on the Chicago Board of Trade for June, 1925. "Short" side of contracts only, there being an equal volume open on the "long" side in bus. (000 omitted):

Date, June	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Total
1	99,513	57,227	38,617	7,118	202,475
2	106,982	56,530	38,541	7,365	209,418
3	109,228	57,070	38,628	7,590	212,526
4	109,413*	56,738	39,800	7,774	213,725
5	107,456	56,851	40,788	8,111	213,206
6	107,449	57,032	41,256	8,139	213,876
7	105,852	57,660	43,177	8,096	214,785
8	105,477	58,384	44,964	7,938	216,763
9	107,362	59,430	45,219	8,181	220,222
10	106,569	59,450*	45,099	8,431	219,549
11	107,847	58,903	45,467*	8,602	220,819
12	108,648	59,115	45,238	8,879	221,880*
13	103,951	57,575	44,611	8,779	214,916
14	101,107	57,209	44,090	8,665	211,071
15	103,464	56,242	44,308	8,777	212,791
16	103,401	55,064	43,671	9,144	211,280
17	97,591	55,650	44,057	9,169*	206,467
18	104,805	55,227	43,534	9,094	212,660
19	103,688	53,599	42,499	8,936	208,722
20	103,502	52,810	41,458	8,893	206,662
21	102,816	52,148	41,210	8,946	205,120
22	100,504	50,828	40,538	8,856	200,726
23	99,394	51,143	39,407	9,046	198,990
24	97,219	50,030	38,565	9,107	194,921
25	93,922	48,279	38,801	8,913	169,915
26	93,179†	46,865†	37,807†	8,840	188,691†

*High. †Low.



Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

CANADA.

Moosomin, Sask., June 27.—Conditions most affecting the crops of this district at the present time is the rainy weather; the ground is thoroly saturated and the sloughs are filled with water. Color of plant pale green on lowland on account of the excessive moisture. About 7% of wheat exterminated by cutworm and 8% by water. Warm growing weather now required, and crops can do without moisture for three weeks. No evidence of black rust but fields badly infested with wild oats and quack grass. No grain in shotblade yet except rye headed out.—C. D. Pals.

COLORADO.

Grand Junction, Colo., July 1.—At this season of the year our first cutting alfalfa seed is just in the making. Last year there were in the neighborhood of a hundred thousand pounds of first cutting seed which matures about the first of August. It is ready for shipment between the 1st and the 15th. This year we estimate there will not be over half this amount. For some reason the seed does not seem to be setting well and a great deal of the alfalfa is being cut for hay.—R. B. Dessert, sec'y-treas., Grand Junction Seed Co.

ILLINOIS.

Breese, Ill., July 1.—Oats are short but wheat is of high quality. We have already received some testing 59 lbs.—O. G. Rumpf, Breese Grain Co.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., June 24.—Rain continued intermittently today. Threshing is being held up and the farmers will have to wait a while.—E.

Hillsboro, Ill., June 30.—Wheat is of unusual quality this season but the stand was thin due to dry weather.—J. L. McDavid, McDavid & Boyd.

Orleans, Ill., July 7.—Wheat is doing poorly around here this season. The acreage is short and so is the yield.—W. A. Kinnett, Farmers Grain Co.

Jerseyville, Ill., July 3.—Wheat ranges between 56 and 62 lbs. to the bu. The average yield is about 15 bus. per acre.—J. M. Shortal, Farmers Elevator.

White Hall, Ill., July 3.—Wheat is going 15-17 bus. to the acre. The average, however, was cut down a bit last fall.—R. A. Mansfield, Doyel-Shaw Grain Co.

Papineau, Ill., July 7.—Oats crop will be very short in this vicinity, but corn has made a fine growth, tho some fields are very uneven in their stand.—Tegge Bros.

Ohlman, Ill., June 30.—I think our wheat will average 15 bus. to the acre this year as the acreage was larger than usual. The quality is fine.—H. F. Husman, Ohlman Co-op. Co.

Collinsville, Ill., July 2.—We received our first load of wheat from the new crop yesterday. It only ran 56 lbs. We are expecting it to improve as the season advances.—Val Rapp, mgr., Chas. Tiedemann Mfg. Co.

Trenton, Ill., July 1.—Wheat from the new crop is of high quality. That received before the recent rains tested 61, but since the rains has gone down tho will improve with a few days of good drying weather.—A. B. Hammel, mgr., Trenton Mfg. Co.

Springfield, Ill., July 1.—The week ending June 30 was cool, with good showers in most areas. The rain caused some delay to harvesting and cultivating operations but was beneficial to growing crops. Oats show much improvement in the northern counties and some are being cut in the central and south, but they are short in the south. Winter wheat is turning in the northern division, much is in shock in the central, and threshing has commenced in the southern areas. Corn is growing finely and a considerable amount has been laid by. The fields are generally clean but they are weedy in some places.—Clarence J. Root, Meteorologist.

Highland, Ill., July 2.—Wheat is fine and of excellent quality tho only running about 12 bus. to the acre.—Martin Huber, Highland Mfg. Co.

Curran, Ill., July 7.—Oats are awfully short and at the best will not make over 20 bus. to the acre. Wheat will go 15-20, tho threshing has not started yet. Corn is fine and we expect a bumper crop.—J. J. Powers, Central Illinois Grain Co.

Alexander, Ill., July 7.—Threshing will start in a few days and the new wheat crop will begin to move here. The fields are spotted and the yield is uncertain. Some will run 20 bus. to the acre and many will not make much more than 10 bus.—M. E. Greenleaf, Alexander Co-op. Grain Co.

Springfield, Ill., July 8.—The week ending July 7 was warm with good showers except in parts of the eastern and southern areas. Most of the rain was reported July 7. Corn is making wonderful progress and is in excellent condition. Many say it was never better. It is mostly laid by and is generally clean. Wheat is being harvested in the northern counties and threshing is under way in the central and south. The results vary. Oats are being cut in the central and southern divisions and this work has begun in the northern. The crop is mostly short and the yields small. It has been too hot for late oats. In the southern Illinois cotton district the crop is making fine progress and is two weeks ahead of the average.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist.

INDIANA.

Logansport, Ind., June 12.—Oats are very short account drouth, but recent rains will help a few fields. Wheat will be cut in about two weeks. Expect a yield of 8-14 bus. per acre. Corn has not been hurt by dry weather and the rains of the last few days will carry it for several weeks if the soil is cultivated.—Willard Howes, mgr., Logansport Elvtr. Co.

Mt. Ayr, Ind., July 9.—Wheat all cut thru this section and oats ready to cut. Will make about 26 bus. to the acre and looking for good quality. Harvesting about two weeks earlier than usual. Corn all looking fine. Most of it laid by. Already looking for a bumper crop if it gets thru all right.—J. W. Williams, mgr., Mount Ayr Grain Co.

IOWA.

Judd, Ia., June 23.—Corn looks much better since the rains. Oats are short with only an average of 7 to 20 heads on a stock. Straw is stretching out since rains, but is not making any more heads.—L. E. Baughman.

KANSAS.

El Dorado, Kan., June 22.—Harvesting about completed, yield of wheat estimated 10-15 bu.—El Dorado Feed Co.

Nickerson, Kan., July 8.—Wheat is coming in fine condition. Light yield, but protein good. E. O. Moorman, mgr., Davidson Grain Co.

Clay Center, Kan., July 7.—Our wheat and oats crop are failures and corn must soon have rain. We are hard hit this year and a number of elevators will close up this season.—J. W. Pinkerton.

Hutchinson, Kan., July 7.—Two weeks ago central Kansas had the best prospect for a corn crop in the memory of the oldest settler. Then dry and hot weather struck and at the present time the corn is firing badly in practically all communities. Unless rain is received soon little or no corn will be produced.—Cal.

Topeka, Kan., July 10.—Lack of moisture in the winter and early spring, foot rot and Hessian fly all contributed to make this year's wheat crop one of the smallest Kansas has delivered in many years. The harvest time prospect of 74,199,000 bus. is less than half of the 153,644,000 bus. produced in 1924 and is 52,000,000 bus. less than the Kansas average for the past five years. This year's acre yield will probably be a little less than 9.4 bus., compared with 16.4 bus. per acre in 1924. The grain is plumper, weighs nearer normal and tests much higher in protein, however, than was anticipated a month ago. Practically all of this year's wheat will be of excellent milling quality. Corn is now in the critical stage of development and the weather of the next few weeks will make it or break it. Early fields are tasseling in the southern counties under severe temperatures and hot winds. Some sections already complain of tip burning. Chinch bugs are sapping the plants in many sections.—Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Sedgwick, Kan., July 7.—We are needing rain for the corn, and unless we get some cooler weather with rain our corn crop will be cut short; in fact, will not have any to speak of.—H. E. Hickerson.

MICHIGAN.

Owosso, Mich., July 1.—The weather is fine for the growing period. If we get some rains we still think the clover will come on in good shape and we expect a seed crop. We think there will be some alsike altho the plant is short and farmers may not be able to harvest some of it. Wheat looks fine and the harvest time is nearly at hand. Smut reports are few. Oats are short and will not make a good crop.—Geo. W. Young, George W. Young Co.

MINNESOTA.

Clara City, Minn., July 8.—Crops are looking fine and if conditions continue we will market a good crop.—L. E. Robinson, mgr., St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.

Fosston, Minn., June 25.—Crop conditions are fine. While there has been too much rain near us we have not suffered yet.—S. S. Stodsvold, prop. and mgr., Fosston Elvtr. & Mfg. Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 8.—Black rust is most apparent in the territory from Huron to Aberdeen, S. D., where there is now a slight infection on the upper stems. In North Dakota there is but little rust, except in the Red River Valley and a few spots in the south central part of the state. In Montana and the northern districts of North Dakota the wheat shows practically no rust up to this time. Except on the Red River Valley districts in Minnesota, this state shows only slight traces. Rye in South Dakota and Minnesota is thin and light yields are anticipated.—W. G. Hudson, Van Dusen Harrington Co.

MONTANA.

Cascade, Mont., June 28.—Crop is A-1 for this year.—L. M. Stauffer.

MISSOURI.

Ava, Mo., June 26.—Crop prospects good except slight damage thru lack of rain.—X.

Rushville, Mo., June 20.—Crops are in bad shape because of excessive rains. Wheat on all low land will never be harvested. Some fields can not be planted to corn because of the wet weather. Corn very small and very weedy.—E. W. Peters, mgr., Rushville Elvtr. Co.

NEBRASKA.

Haigler, Neb., June 26.—Wheat in this territory good but suffered heavily. Hail damage estimated up to 50% loss.—W. S. Found, Wood & Found.

North Platte, Neb., July 4.—Western Nebraska will have a good crop this year in small grains and from present indications will also have a good corn crop.—W. H. Cramer, W. H. Cranier Construction Co.

NORTH DAKOTA.

New Rockford, N. D., June 22.—Crops looking fine with exception of winter rye which is quite thin; however the rye acreage is small.—Robt. Rohrer, agt., Great Western Grain Co.

Bentley, N. D., June 25.—Wheat 80%, oats and barley about 70%, flax 75% and rye about 60% of last year's crops. The frost and dry spell combined has made the reduction.—Bentley Equity Exchange.

OKLAHOMA.

Lahoma, Okla., June 22.—Weather hot, threshing well advanced. Wheat is running from 5 to 15 bus. per acre, grades largely No. 2 with a little more than ordinary protein content.—Wm. J. Pereboom, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Oklahoma harvesting of wheat is further advanced that usual at this time of the year altho this work was interrupted to some extent in northern sections by recent rains. Forecast production is 26,558,000 bus. compared with 54,854,000 bus. last year. Cotton continued to make good progress generally and this crop is in excellent condition, altho some damage is reported in western sections due to high winds and sand storms; estimated acreage is 4,135,000 acres compared with 3,692,000 acres last year. Corn is making very good progress tho more moisture would be beneficial in the southern sections. Oats ripened unusually early and harvest is well advanced; yield is fair to good. Grain sorghum, broom corn and minor crops are in fair to good condition but need more moisture especially in southern sections.—S. H. Johnson, vice-pres. and frgt. trffc. mgr., C. R. I. & P.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Wecota, S. D., July 7.—Crop looks very favorable at present.—X.

Monroe, S. D., July 3.—Crop conditions excellent, corn far ahead of last year.—X.

Raymond, S. D., June 19.—Crop condition good at present.—H. S. Thorp, agt., Atlas Elevtr. Co.

Cresbard, S. D., June 20.—Crops are looking good.—D. A. Langford, agt., Eagle Roller Mills.

Badger, S. D., June 22.—Condition of crops nothing extra around here. Had several frosts, a dry spring, then a hail storm. Plenty of moisture now, but came too late. Crops heading short. Rye very thin.—E. I. Onstad.

Baltic, S. D., June 29.—Weather conditions for last 4 weeks have been ideal but we had extremely dry weather in May. Corn looks good but the small grain is spotted with a lot of smut in early oats lately. The nights have been too cool for the corn and the heavy dews are liable to start rust.—E. J. Oyan, mgr., Farmers Elevtr. Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Coloma, Wis., June 23.—Have just taken a 700-mile trip thru the state and find that crops are in fine shape and we will have good crops this fall. The alfalfa is turning out fairly well. In most places they have had plenty of late rains but did not get enough early rains so as to make grass, but the corn and late grains are in good shape. Rye in several places will be light but of good quality and oats while short in the straw will be of good quality in the grain.—Roy Taylor, mgr., grain, feed and flour depts., Knauf & Tesch Co., Chilton, Wis.

WISCONSIN.

Washington, D. C., July 2.—The 1925 planted acreage of cotton, estimated for the date of June 25 at 46,448,000 acres, is 8.9% above the revised estimate of planted acreage for the same date last year. This increase of acreage is derived from acreage devoted in various states last year to wheat, corn, oats, broom-corn, cowpeas, sugarcane, rice, peanuts and pastures. Considerable new land and land that was idle last year has been planted to cotton. Expansion of acreage in Texas is partly on new land and much of the abandoned grain acreage of this year has also been planted to cotton. The large increases in the northern and western portions of that state have been largely offset by decreases due to severe drought in the important south central sections.

Nat C. Murray's Report.

An estimate of 5.6% increase in the corn acreage brings the total 110,012,000 acres, as compared with 105,012,000 last year.

The condition of corn is 87.1% of normal which compares with 72% on July 1 last year and a 10-year average of 83.6%. This present condition forecasts a yield per acre of 29.2 and a total crop of 3,236,353,000 bus. on the acreage estimated.

Condition of winter wheat is now estimated at 64.5% of normal, 79.3% being the 10-year average. This is the lowest condition ever reported on July 1; it forecasts a yield per acre of 12 bus. and a crop of 395,118,000 bus.

Spring wheat condition is estimated 87.3% of normal, compared with 10-year average of 85. Forecast 12.9 bus. per acre or a total of 273,332,000 bus. Last year's yield was unusually high, 16.1 bus. per acre, and total 283,000,000 bus. Benefits from liberal June rains exceeded damage from flooding. Rust is a potential factor depending upon July weather. Hot weather will favor its extension. Except for this possibility, present condition of growth, stand and moisture supply would seem to warrant a higher forecast.

Present estimate for all wheat is 668,350,000 bus. A month ago our estimate was 678,000,000 and the government estimate 661,000,000 bus.

Estimates of our reporters indicate that July farm carryover was 2.6% of the crop or 22,178,000 bus.; a year ago the carryover was 31,000,000 and the average of the preceding 5 years 39,000,000 bus.

July 1 holdings of old wheat in country mills and elevators are estimated at 2.3% of the crop or 20,079,000 bus. Last year their holdings were 35,000,000 and the average for the preceding 5 years 29,000,000 bus.

Oats condition 71.1% of normal; the 10-year average is 84.9. The present is the lowest July condition since 1911; it forecasts a yield per acre of 27.1 bus., and a total crop of 1,203,002,000 bus. Last year's crop was 1,541,900,000 and the average of the preceding 5 years 1,256,068,000 bus.

Rye condition estimated 69.2% of normal; the 10-year average is 84.7. Forecast is 11.8 bus.

per acre, a total of 49,128,000 bus. A month ago our estimate and government forecast was 53,000,000 bus. Last year's crop was 63,446,000 and the average of the preceding 5 years 72,877,000 bus.—Nat C. Murray, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Government Crop Report.

Washington, July 9.—The crop reporting board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates:

Crop.	Acreage cond.		cond.		Harvested, 1924.
	*Acres.	1925	1924	1925	
Winter wheat	32,813	65.9	77.9	404	590
Spring wheat	21,181	88.1	81.9	276	283
All wheat	53,994	73.4	79.0	680	873
Corn	106,621	86.4	72.0	3,095	2,437
Oats	44,467	76.3	86.9	1,292	1,542
Barley	8,826	81.2	80.2	208	188
Rye	4,184	76.8	86.9	54.1	63.4
Flaxseed	3,466	81.6	86.8	26.1	30.2
Rice	998	87.0	91.1	38.1	34.0
Hay, all	75,896	73.1	82.9	92.6	112

*000 omitted.
The amount of wheat remaining on farms July 1, 1925, is estimated at 3.4 per cent of last year's crop, or about 29,750,000 bushels, as compared with 30,980,000 bushels on July 1, 1924, and 41,097,000 bushels, the average of stocks of wheat on July 1 for the five years, 1920-24.

Details for leading crops in principal producing states follow:

WINTER WHEAT.

State—	Condition		Harvested		5-year ave.
	July 1	Forecast	1924.	1925.	
	10-yr. 1925 av.	from July 1	condition.	1924.	1920-1924.
N. Y.	80	86	6,956	6,558	8,251
Pa.	86	88	21,438	19,850	22,926
Md.	93	84	9,875	8,532	9,603
Va.	86	85	9,941	9,628	10,120
Ohio	59	82	21,416	37,313	34,982
Ind.	67	78	24,709	31,365	28,684
Ill.	68	78	37,705	34,251	46,697
Mich.	65	81	12,579	19,888	15,959
Mo.	79	76	30,137	24,589	34,501
Neb.	63	79	33,377	54,483	51,090
Kan.	53	75	74,119	153,644	126,298
Tex.	6.0	76	4,152	25,826	18,715
Okla.	8.2	76	24,903	54,874	45,116
Mont.	66	70	3,112	10,893	8,809
Colo.	55	82	13,530	15,974	15,904
Wash.	82	81	10,002	19,354	29,292
Ore.	91	87	6,822	13,035	17,915
U. S.	65.9	79.3	403,851	590,037	591,957

SPRING WHEAT.

Minn.	86	88	24,368	34,313	26,044
N. Dak.	89	84	103,884	134,618	98,728
S. Dak.	84	89	27,103	33,018	29,584
Mont.	89	79	43,982	40,775	34,033
Idaho	99	87	18,444	12,180	15,862
Wash.	86	77	78,483	7,946	14,814
U. S.	88.1	85.0	275,739	282,636	245,159

OATS.

N. Y.	86	86	33,693	34,056	32,851
Pa.	78	90	34,205	37,080	38,653
Ohio	75	84	62,530	64,657	52,084
Ind.	65	84	56,005	70,034	54,623
Ill.	68	85	127,728	163,680	140,345
Mich.	59	83	38,997	67,200	50,787
Wis.	89	90	100,406	103,600	93,832
Minn.	85	89	149,940	193,500	145,990
Iowa	81	88	203,129	248,282	213,986
Mo.	80	83	43,520	41,745	39,381
N. Dak.	87	85	68,600	93,364	67,263
S. Dak.	80	90	76,320	98,050	76,906
Neb.	73	84	69,113	76,136	73,277
Kan.	64	75	41,245	39,806	41,299
Tex.	12.3	76	13,259	48,892	38,509
Okla.	22.0	72	31,042	38,880	36,526
Mont.	91	80	24,015	19,854	17,948
U. S.	76.3	84.9	1,292,101	1,541,900	1,327,642

BARLEY.

N. Y.	85	85	7,069	6,900	4,870
Ill.	84	90	7,129	7,781	6,016
Mich.	60	85	3,078	4,743	4,414
Wis.	90	90	15,179	13,536	13,513
Minn.	85	89	25,907	29,248	23,687
Iowa	85	91	5,494	4,710	4,393
N. Dak.	87	85	32,416	35,100	23,839
S. Dak.	85	90	22,055	22,428	21,491
Neb.	75	85	5,925	6,275	6,492
Kan.	47	74	10,898	11,550	16,937
Tex.	7.2	75	245	3,220	2,249
Okla.	14.0	74	1,834	4,675	3,035
Mont.	91	82	4,316	3,100	2,154
Colo.	73	88	8,997	8,160	6,026
Ida.	100	88	4,480	2,958	3,170
Wash.	94	82	5,025	2,640	2,828
Ore.	98	86	5,392	2,425	2,464
Calif.	88	82	33,657	10,080	27,207
U. S.	81.2	85.7	208,475	187,875	182,382

CORN.

Production in thousands of bushels.

State—	Condition		Forecast from July 1	Harvested	
	July 1	10-yr. 1925 av.		1924.	5-year ave. 1920-
	Pct.	Pct.		condition.	
Pa.	90	85	73,800	55,692	66,567
Ohio	90	83	161,222	94,900	146,224
Ind.	92	82	197,502	116,916	170,292
Ill.	93	84	369,137	293,600	312,817
Wis.	90	83	88,886	57,980	85,279
Minn.	81	83	140,602	126,336	138,451
Iowa	95	87	469,337	304,752	422,372
Mo.	89	82	217,690	170,612	188,230
S. Dak.	88	84	142,789	99,990	118,067
Neb.	93	86	251,859	203,280	224,198
Kan.	81	81	130,073	130,905	116,176
Ky.	94	87	101,159	80,850	89,359
Tenn.	86	85	84,498	69,718	81,624
Tex.	40	78	40,351	78,200	116,972
Okla.	61	83	40,406	65,600	63,324

U. S. ... 86.4 83.6 3,095,176 2,436,513 2,934,649

RYE.

N. J.	92	93	1,148	1,138	1,083
Pa.	89	92	3,378	3,264	3,367
Ohio	80	89	1,079	1,280	1,238
Ind.	72	89	2,885	3,682	3,988
Ill.	76	89	2,144	2,580	3,282
Mich.	72	89	4,014	6,006	8,191
Wis.	78	89	3,939	5,457	5,773
Minn.	73	85	8,091	11,780	13,205
N. Dak.	73	73	13,022	13,860	14,621
S. Dak.	69	87	2,505	2,956	4,277
Neb.	84	88	1,986	1,914	1,868
Mont.	79	80	2,184	1,750	1,719
U. S. ...	76.8	84.7	54,104	63,446	70,410

From Abroad.

Peru removed its rice export embargo imposed April 7.

Italian suspension of export duties has been extended until Dec. 31.

Salvador has prohibited the exportation of kidney beans until further notice, according to a decree effective May 19.

German import duties on grain, which were to go into effect Aug. 1, are now expected to be deferred, according to Broomhall.

German imposition of the import duty suggests that their crop, which has been favored by the recent fine weather, is expected to be large.

Guatemala reduced the duty on imported paraffin in cakes from 0.10 peso to 0.05 peso per gross kilo, by a decree of May 16, effective three days later.

Norwegian wheat crop condition as of July 1 is 97% normal as compared with 85% last year; rye is 102 against 89 in 1924; barley, 100 compared with 86; oats, 96 against 79%.

Roumanian Council of Ministers has decided to remove all restrictions on the exportation of this season's crop of cereals. The export duties will, however, remain in effect.

Estonian Government has increased the import duties of wheat from 0.04 gold franc to 0.14 gold franc, and on bolted wheat flour from 0.09 to 0.21 gold franc—all per gross kilogram.

Julius Bick, a well known Berlin grain importing house, declared itself insolvent June 25. It is said some large c. i. f. commitments in foreign grain are outstanding and that both New York and London will claim large sums.

Hungarian wheat crop is forecast at 55,115,000 bus., compared with 50,386,000 bus. harvested last year, according to a cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture. Rye production is forecast at 26,376,000 bus. against 22,858,000 bus. in 1924.

Argentine corn stocks available for export on June 26 were estimated at 110,000,000 bus., compared with exports of 182,000,000 bus. during the crop movement year May 1, 1924, to April 30, 1925. The harvest is completed, the final estimate of the crop being placed at 186,289,000 bus., compared with 276,756,000 bus. last year, according to the International Institute of Agriculture.

Italian wheat production, forecast at 224,134,000 bus. this year, is nearly as large as the 1923 bumper harvest of 224,836,000 bus. and more than 30% above 1924 production of 170,144,000 bus., according to cable advices from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Home consumption requires 276,000,000 bus., necessitating the importation of 50,000,000 bus. this year, provided the above forecast is approximately correct.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Jerseyville, Ill., July 3.—Wheat is moving rapidly.—J. M. Shortal, Farmers Elevator.

Moosomin, Sask., June 27.—About 5% of last year's crop left in farmers hands to be marketed.—C. D. Pals.

Alexander, Ill., July 7.—Old corn is still coming in.—M. E. Greenleaf, Alexander Co-op. Grain Co.

Salt Fork, Okla., June 26.—Very little of the new crop going on the market.—Salt Fork Wheat Growers Ass'n.

White Hall, Ill., July 3.—We will probably ship out about 20 cars of wheat this season.—R. A. Mansfield, Doyel-Shaw Grain Co.

Hutchinson, Kan., July 7.—Never has there been a Kansas wheat harvest like the present. It started about two weeks earlier than usual and for a few days the movement to country elvtvs. and thence to terminal markets was brisk. The farmers began putting the grain in bins at home, and now the arrival of a wagon or truck load of wheat at an elvtr. is an event to be heralded far and wide. Threshing has been completed in many localities, and is well under way in others, and the experience of all former years would indicate there should be a good movement at the present time. But the grain is staying on the farms and dealers are sitting with their arms folded, asking the world at large for an answer to the query, "How come?"—Cal.

Rye Movement in June.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during June, as compared with June, 1924, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Baltimore, bus.	27,627	246,632	339,070	128,571
Chicago, bus.	50,000	222,000	79,000	138,000
Cincinnati, bus.	2,800	5,600	.....	4,200
Duluth, bus.	411,826	2,969,500	1,177,999	3,620,329
Indpls., bus.	1,400	10,000	3,000	9,000
Kans. City, bus.	18,700	16,500	2,200	19,800
Milwaukee, bus.	1,764,000	1,041,800	1,676,619	1,003,781
Minneapolis, bus.	303,360	576,820	127,760	1,449,560
Montreal, bus.	1,244,600	1,703,794	2,419,179	1,652,988
New York, bus.	107,500	1,633,500	123,000	1,137,000
Omaha, bus.	19,600	19,000	21,000	51,800
Peoria, bus.	3,600	6,000	4,800	2,400
Phila., bus.	24,997	4,628	36,494	.....
St. Louis, bus.	2,600	27,300	7,800	14,650
Superior, bus.	226,793	1,514,726	292,835	2,999,444
Toledo, bus.	8,400	15,600	16,228	2,645

Corn Movement in June.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during June, as compared with June, 1924, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Baltimore, bus.	41,219	54,526	.....	25,714
Chicago, bus.	6,332,000	5,991,000	4,673,000	3,252,000
Cincinnati, bus.	340,400	447,600	355,600	319,200
Duluth, bus.	155,172	730,544	142,955	2,395,398
Indpls., bus.	1,314,000	1,064,000	1,137,000	871,000
Kans. City, bus.	1,645,000	1,032,500	2,228,750	1,273,750
Milwaukee, bus.	694,120	851,115	523,514	539,210
Minneapolis, bus.	547,190	903,190	483,820	770,150
Montreal, bus.	11,078	113,153	.....	2,120
New York, bus.	46,500	506,000	95,000	36,000
N. Orleans, bus.	.....	202,664	602,422	202,664
Omaha, bus.	817,600	1,381,800	1,248,800	1,702,400
Peoria, bus.	1,774,500	1,065,850	933,150	670,530
Phila., bus.	41,878	47,092	.....	.....
St. Joseph, bus.	946,500	753,000	807,000	580,500
St. Louis, bus.	2,687,000	2,834,410	1,913,700	1,903,650
Toledo, bus.	159,334	603,366	139,233	1,075,391
Superior, bus.	197,500	200,000	77,370	131,568
Wichita, bus.	224,400	255,600	199,200	240,000
Ft. Worth, cars	193	212	145	49

Wheat Movement in June.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during June, as compared with June, 1924, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Baltimore, bus.	312,993	742,489	689,014	990,505
Chicago, bus.	1,428,000	1,479,000	2,460,000	1,766,000
Cincinnati, bus.	355,600	316,400	271,600	331,800
Duluth, bus.	5,525,060	2,501,549	6,554,432	3,472,560
Indpls., bus.	130,000	303,000	71,000	136,000
Kans. City, bus.	4,036,500	2,717,550	1,896,750	2,504,250
Milwaukee, bus.	179,200	120,400	184,279	154,825

Minneapolis, bus.	5,229,840	5,975,730	2,922,740	3,776,140
Montreal, bus.	8,629,112	14,828,201	8,274,611	16,029,359
New York, bus.	4,907,000	5,160,600	4,504,000	4,174,000
N. Orleans, bus.	.....	298,000	578,442	258,000
Omaha, bus.	698,600	1,057,000	509,600	1,051,400
Peoria, bus.	85,400	115,300	73,200	96,750
Phila., bus.	1,061,778	651,215	1,680,013	648,101
St. Joseph, bus.	737,800	649,600	183,400	158,200
St. Louis, bus.	1,961,700	1,732,375	1,708,493	1,351,620
Superior, bus.	2,301,310	1,177,862	2,876,582	1,497,316
Toledo, bus.	323,400	507,995	194,928	80,403
Wichita, bus.	2,313,600	950,400	1,443,600	360,000
Ft. Worth, cars	266	398	198	149

Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants Meet.

The Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants met in Utica, N. Y. June 18-19 for their 9th annual convention. About 95 manufacturers, dealers and representatives were in attendance.

W. S. Van Derzee of Albany, in presenting his president's report, said that 30% of the dealers within tributary territory had discontinued business since 1917. He cited the fact that no differences of opinion had to be arbitrated, all cases being satisfactorily settled.

A. Schoonmaker of the Loose-Wiles Co., in speaking on "Keeping Down Overhead," emphasized the necessity of departmentalizing in an effort toward locating inefficiencies and determining costs.

Geo. Sisson criticized the Federal Trade Commission for its seeming lack of desire to co-operate with business men.

Willis B. Combs, grain supervisor at Buffalo, who spoke on "How Are Our Grain Standards Made?"

Officers and directors for the coming year are, with but two exceptions, the same as those who served the organization so well last year, to wit: President, W. S. Van Derzee, Albany, N. Y.; v-pres., A. J. Thompson, Wycombe, Pa.; treas., Frank T. Benjamin, Canastota, N. Y.; directors, H. R. Wilber, Jamestown, N. Y.; S. F. Virkler, Casterland, N. Y.; J. A. Sturgess, Easthampton, Mass.; F. M. McIntyre, Potsdam, N. Y., and C. E. Kiff, Delhi, N. Y.

Transfer of Kansas City Business of Grain Marketing Co.

The Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co. on June 30 took over the Kansas City interests of the Grain Marketing Co. and increased its capital stock from \$400,000 to \$800,000.

The officers will be the same as before the company was merged into the Grain Marketing Co., except that the assistant treasurer will be W. B. Lincoln, who was Kansas City manager for the Armour Grain Co.

Besides the elevator formerly operated, the Davis Company will operate Santa Fe "A," which was under lease to the Armour Grain Co., giving it 9,000,000 bus. of storage capacity.

The Davis Company will continue as Kansas City correspondent of the Grain Marketing Co., of Chicago, and business will proceed without interruption should the grain growers fail to exercise the option expiring July 28.

The stock selling campaign of the Grain Marketing Co., which has been directed from the Chicago office, has been suspended temporarily.

Barley Movement in June.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during June, as compared with June, 1924, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Baltimore, bus.	47,850	67,430	114,422	66,490
Chicago, bus.	491,000	361,000	157,000	225,000
Cincinnati, bus.	7,400	2,800	.....	.....
Duluth, bus.	1,274,354	135,357	1,272,815	117,697
Kans. City, bus.	30,000	49,500	13,000	33,800
Milwaukee, bus.	648,000	417,600	101,240	146,920
Minneapolis, bus.	790,470	610,660	1,138,150	708,490
Montreal, bus.	595,233	730,307	983,428	1,424,485
New York, bus.	1,225,000	348,500	2,039,000	550,000
Omaha, bus.	12,800	17,000	11,200	12,800
Peoria, bus.	117,400	21,000	32,200	15,800
Phila., bus.	45,226	.....	34,937	.....
St. Joseph, bus.	5,250	1,750	.....	.....
St. Louis, bus.	38,400	51,200	44,800	21,520
Superior, bus.	1,166,739	99,983	1,112,886	66,924
Toledo, bus.	6,000	6,000	.....	.....
Wichita, bus.	1,500	2,400	2,400	.....
Ft. Worth, cars	12	16	3	3

Decided by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Spencer Kellogg & Co., Inc., in No. 13229 versus the D. L. & W. R. R. et al., was denied a request for rehearing, reargument and reconsideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Northern Grain & Warehouse Co. vs. Oregon Short Line, No. 15534, has been dismissed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, it being held that the complainants were not entitled to reparation on shipments of grain and grain products from points in Ida., Mont., Ore. and Wash., to destinations in Cal., Minn., Mo., Ore., Tenn., Utah and Wash., that moved between Nov. 20, 1921, and Jan. 6, 1922. Complainants alleged the rates were unreasonable.

Kansas City, Mo.—Charges assessed on wheat from here to various interstate destinations accorded transit at Leavenworth, Kan., Sweet Springs and Marshall, Mo., were found applicable and not unreasonable, but shipments accorded transit at Sweet Springs was overcharged, according to the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission in No. 15175, Moore-Lawless Grain Co., V. C. Moore, Receiver, vs. Mo. Pac. The overcharge was refunded.

Community Business Barometers.

A new method of gauging business activity is seen by the Organization Service Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in the practice, adopted by chambers of commerce in three widely separated cities, of making periodical reports on municipal or sectional business conditions.

Brooklyn, Cleveland and Seattle are at the head of this new movement to set up community business barometers. Periodical reports, consisting mainly of charts and statistics, show the increase or decrease of activity as reflected in bank deposits, post office receipts, transportation and carloadings, building construction, employment and trade conditions.

The purpose of these surveys is to give the business man information as to the trend of business activity in the community or section in which his interests lie. The city or regional market is the unit. A tendency to reduce still further the size of the business unit for the purpose of calculating the business trend is reflected in the decision of the Broadway Merchants' Association of New York, to make monthly surveys of local conditions.

The Milk Producers Co-operative Marketing Co., at Chicago, went into the hands of a receiver July 1. Farmers had invested \$293,000 in six plants for handling milk and cream; and over 1,000 creditors hold bonds. The failure occurred despite the fact the milk distributing business at Chicago must be very profitable to some one, as Chicago consumers are paying 14 cents per quart against 10 cents per quart for milk delivered to consumers' homes in Milwaukee. The Milwaukee dealers pay as much, or more, for their milk as do the Chicago dealers. Apparently here was a rich field for the producers to do the work of distribution, and divide the middleman's profits between the consumers and themselves.

Oats Movement in June.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during June, as compared with June, 1924, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Baltimore, bus.	163,972	54,921	139,968	129,920
Chicago, bus.	3,785,000	4,411,000	4,222,000	4,534,000
Cincinnati, bus.	266,000	376,000	148,000	188,000
Duluth, bus.	1,829,743	938,934	3,424,195	847,551
Indpls., bus.	622,000	786,000	554,000	566,000
Kans. City, bus.	734,400	251,600	273,000	217,500
Milwaukee, bus.	1,764,000	1,041,800	1,676,619	1,003,781
Minneapolis, bus.	2,627,550	1,162,500	2,724,660	1,439,040
Montreal, bus.	5,027,161	2,647,593	6,193,817	2,835,742
New York, bus.	1,795,000	1,313,000	1,570,000	1,036,000
N. Orleans, bus.	.....	22,575	173,736	22,575
Omaha, bus.	1,208,000	928,000	1,290,000	1,398,000
Peoria, bus.	692,000	885,850	645,400	872,250
Phila., bus.	395,398	167,873	492,875	71,661
St. Joseph, bus.	82,000	130,000	32,000	15,000
St. Louis, bus.	2,892,000	3,018,000	2,504,000	2,646,000
Superior, bus.	1,621,246	885,741	842,105	841,179
Toledo, bus.	719,350	344,400	819,726	47,240
Wichita, bus.	9,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Ft. Worth, cars	153	177	44	12

New York State's Transfer Elevator at Oswego

The State of New York has recently completed a million bushel grain elevator at Oswego, N. Y., on Lake Ontario at the northern end of the Oswego branch of the State Barge Canal. This is the second grain elevator built by the state. The first, located at Gowanus Bay, New York City, was completed in the fall of 1922.

The enlargement of the Welland canal permitting lake boats up to 25 ft. draft to pass into Lake Ontario and thence through the lake to Kingston or on down the St. Lawrence river to Prescott, which is only 119 miles from Montreal, the head of ocean navigation, has caused a considerable diversion of grain from Buffalo to the Canadian ports. The establishing of elevator service on Lake Ontario at Oswego is an effort on the part of the state to meet this competition. Oswego is 168 miles nearer ocean navigation at New York than Buffalo so that the canal route, although still longer than the Canadian canal route, is substantially reduced. An important advantage claimed for Oswego is that lake boats bringing down grain may obtain return cargoes of coal.

The Oswego elevator occupies a portion of a pier 150 feet wide and 1000 feet long extending north from a bulkhead into Lake Ontario and protected by a government breakwater.

Space has been left at the northerly end of the elevator so that, if found necessary at some future time, an extension, which will double its present storage capacity, may be constructed.

South of the elevator is a commodious administration building and a freighthouse. Along the west side of the pier are railroad tracks connecting at the bulkhead with the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, thus affording means of shipping grain by rail after the closing of the canal for the winter months.

Lake boats are unloaded on the east side of the elevator by means of two movable marine towers. Canal boats, as well as box cars are loaded on the west side by direct spouting.

In 1920 money was appropriated for building the foundation of the elevator, but was insufficient for its completion. The next year sufficient money was appropriated to complete the foundation, the elevator and the administration building.

The work has been done under four separate contracts. Under the first contract 67 foundation piers were constructed, the method employed being to drive interlocking steel sheet piles 40 feet long in a circle 4 feet 6 inches in diameter for inside piers and 5 feet in diameter for outside piers. The material within the circle of piles was then excavated by an orange peel bucket. Upon the completion of this contract there remained 57 piers still to be placed for the elevator.

Work under the second contract was begun in the fall of 1923, and continued throughout the winter without interruption. This contractor sank the piers by the pneumatic caisson method. Each pier was built of concrete above the ground over the exact spot it was to occupy in the finished work. At the bottom of the pier was a working chamber, at the top the locks and loading platform, the locks and working chamber being connected by a passageway 30 inches in diameter. The circular forms for the piers were made of 2-inch dressed lumber, held together by hoops, which were removed one by one as the pier sank into the ground. Having reached rock, the surface exposed within the working chamber was thoroughly cleaned and the chamber filled with concrete. This sealed the pier and, after the concrete had become sufficiently hardened, the

air pressure was removed together with the platform and locks and the 30-inch passageway was filled with concrete. These 57 piers were completed within fifteen weeks and work on the superstructure was then begun.

The elevator proper is of reinforced concrete, the mixture for bin walls was 1-1½-3 and for the remainder a 1-2-4 mixture was used. At the ground level is a concrete floor 12 inches thick which is supported by the piers and which also ties them together. Above each pier is a column resting on the floor and supporting a concrete slab 30 inches thick on which the bins are built.

The storage bins includes 27 circular tanks, 20 feet inside diameter and 94 feet high, arranged in 3 rows of 9 tanks to each row, 16 interstitial bins and 20 quarter bins with a high basement under all storage bins. On top of the bins is a concrete slab 6½ inches thick, forming the distributing floor. Side walls and columns are carried up from the distributing floor a distance of 13 feet, where a concrete roof covers all but an area 25x84 feet at the south end, where a high cupola rises to a height of 65 feet above the roof of the distributing floor. This cupola houses the three shipping legs, garners and hopper scales. The total height of the structure from the ground surface to the roof of the high cupola is 189 feet.

Walls of bins and cupola were built by the use of sliding forms. The forms were moved vertically by special screw jacks at the rate of about 1 foot per hour during the time of pouring concrete. Concreting when once begun was practically continuous until the sliding forms reached the top of the particular portion of the structure being built.

On one side of the elevator is a two-track track shed for the shipping of grain by cars, and a dust house above the track shed for the accumulating, storing and packing of dust.

Grain is taken from cars in track shed by two sets of extra heavy Dodge Automatic

Shovels and dropped into the receiving pit from which it is carried by a 36-inch rubber belt to the middle lofter leg in the main house.

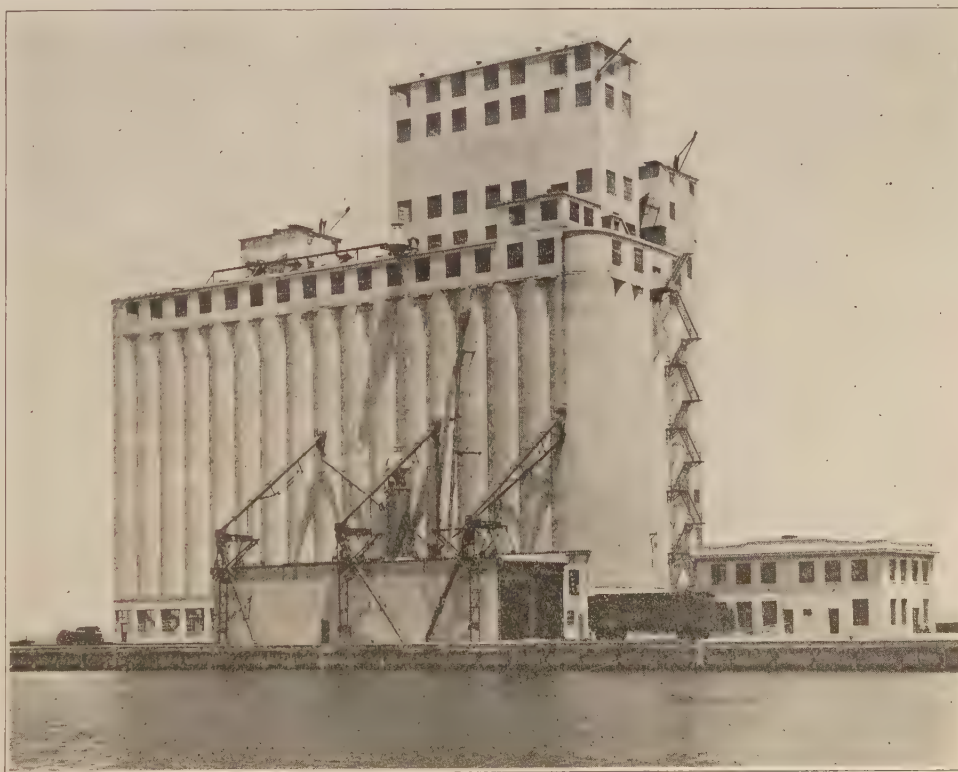
Lofter Legs: The construction of the main-house lofters is designed to reduce the fire and explosion hazard. The lofter leg casings above the ceiling of the ground floor to the roof of the cupola are of reinforced concrete. At the roof this well is covered with metal similar to a roof scuttle, so that in case of an explosion in the well this cover would offer no appreciable resistance and would give vent to the explosion, thereby largely eliminating the possibility of much damage being done to the remainder of the structure.

As fires in connection with lofters may be caused by the burning of the belt following a choke, there has been provided in the control circuit of each lofter motor an automatic shutdown device consisting of a speed governor driven by a guide pulley of the belt. Should a choke occur the slowdown of the belt causes the governor to open the control circuit which immediately causes a shutdown of the motor before the head pulley has had time to rotate sufficiently to heat the belt to the ignition point.

The three main-house lofters extend 193 feet from a 30-inch boot pulley located 8 feet below the ground floor in a large steel tank to an 84-inch head pulley, located on the top floor of the high cupola. Each boot pulley is provided with an automatic take-up and each head pulley with a Gemlo automatic backstop. The lofter leg belting is 7 ply, stitched canvas, 30 inches in width. Attached to this are two rows of 14x8x8 inch buckets on 13 inch centers, staggered. Each head pulley revolves at about 29 r.p.m. and is driven through a special single reduction Falk herring bone gear by a 100 h.p., 600 r.p.m. slip ring induction motor.

Grain elevated by each of the main-house lofters is discharged into a 2,500-bushel concrete garner with steel bottom and a 48-inch rotary valve discharge. From each garner grain passes into a 2,000-bushel steel hopper scale and after being weighed is then spouted into a shipping bin or onto one of the distributing floor conveyors, depending on the movement involved.

The two 42-inch Reversible Goodrich Rubber Belts extending the full length of the distribu-



The New York State Terminal Elevator at Oswego, N. Y. Track Shed and Loading Spouts in the Foreground. Administration Building at the Right. (See also outside front cover and pages 46 and 49.)

tor floor are equipped with 4-pulley trippers. Each belt will carry 25,000 bus. per hour in either direction from the marine towers or from the shipping scales should transferring be necessary. Each of these belts are driven by a 40 h.p. G. E. motor through type S Falk Herringbone gears.

In the basement of the elevator and running longitudinally of the three rows of storage tanks are two 42-inch shipping conveyors, each equipped with a 2-pulley tripper for discharging grain into either of the three shipping legs. Each belt is driven by a 40 h.p. motor thru Falk Herringbone Gears.

The spouts from the bottoms of the storage bins are practically all fixed rectangular spouts with loading ends directly over one of the shipping belts.

Grain from the shipping bin is spouted into canal boats at the rate of about 20,000 bus. per hour. Cars will be loaded by spouting grain directly from the scales. On the two railroad tracks along the west side of the elevator and north of the car shed is sufficient space to place about 16 empty cars. Beneath the tracks and adjacent to the conveyor tunnel is a car puller with cables for moving cars on either track in either direction. Car puller drums and haulback drums are operated through a train of spur gearing except the first reduction, which is by Morse Silent Chain, by a 40 h.p., 720 r.p.m. slip ring motor. Cars may be loaded and removed at the rate of about 5 cars per hour.

Marine Towers: Along the east side of the elevator is a heavily reinforced concrete deck supported by concrete piers 5 feet in diameter and extending to rock. On this deck are two standard gage tracks 15 feet 4¾ inches, center to center, made up of 90 pound rails, on which two marine towers travel. These towers are made of structural steel framework and are covered with galvanized corrugated metal. Floors and roof are made of concrete. Each tower complete weighs about 1,000,000 pounds and is carried on forty 30 inch cast iron car wheels. Each marine tower is equipped with a marine leg having a capacity of about 16,000 bus. per hour, a marine tower lofter, a 500 bushel hopper scale, the equipment for moving the tower, operating the marine leg pusher and hoisting the leg.

The two marine towers are alike. Each is 32 feet long, 20 feet wide and 157 feet 6 inches high. On the first floor of each tower is located the tower-moving machinery and the motor for operating the tower-mover and the ship shovels and marine leg pusher. These are driven by means of a rope drive between the motor and a jack shaft, the particular machine being in turn driven from the jack shaft through a secondary rope drive or in the case of the pusher by a leather belt. Friction clutches are used in connection with the individual rope drives and an idler puller with the pusher.

The jack shaft and ship shovel machinery is located on the second floor while the pusher, which is made up of the familiar link-restrained boom with inner end connected to a cross head operating on a vertical screw extends from the third to the sixth floors.

Two cable ends are anchored to the large tower mover drums one for each direction of movement. One cable passes from the drum to and around a heavy 36-inch diameter sheave anchored at the north end of the runway and then returns to an anchor on the tower. The other cable runs in like manner to the south end of the runway.

Cables are 1½ inches in diameter. A heavy duty solenoid brake is provided for the tower mover machinery so that movements of the tower may be properly controlled irrespective of wind conditions. When the tower is not in use for unloading grain, rail clamps are also used.

The motor for operating the tower mover, shovel and pusher is a 2-speed squirrel cage G. E. motor of 75 h.p. at 720 r.p.m. or 37½

h.p. at 360 r.p.m., the lower speed being especially desirable for cleanup work with shovels.

On the 5th floor is a marine leg hoist which consists of a steel cable drum driven through a single worm reduction unit by a 40 h.p. slip ring motor. This is for raising and lowering the marine leg into boats and for operating the pusher which pushes the leg out over the boat. The cable between the drum and the cross head is ¾ of an inch in diameter. The leg has about 70 per cent counterweight. The master switches for the control of the four motors in each marine tower, together with clutch operating lines, are also located on this floor, at a lookout in the front of the tower. The 500-bushel steel hopper scale with beam is located on this floor also.

Along the east side of the elevator at the distributing floor level is a walkway so that access may be gained to the elevator from the marine towers irrespective of their position. The doorway in the tower corresponding to this elevator leads from a landing midway between the tenth and eleventh floors of the marine towers. When the marine leg is in its higher position the cross-head on which is located the machinery for operating the leg belt, including a 75 h.p. squirrel cage motor, is at the eleventh floor. The machinery and 40 h.p. motor for operating the marine tower lofter is located on the thirteenth floor of the marine tower.

The marine leg in each tower is of the cross-head type, 98 feet long center to center of pulleys. Its 26-inch stitched canvas belt is equipped with two rows of 12x8x8 inch

Buffalo buckets on 13-inch centers, staggered. It is operated by a 75 h.p. motor.

The lofter leg in each tower is equipped with 16x8x8 Buffalo buckets staggered and operated by a 100 h.p. motor. The marine legs take grain from the holds of lake vessels and discharge it into large steel garners, which drop it into the steel hoppers of the two 500 bu. scales and they in turn drop it into a lower garner by means of a quick acting drop gate. From the lower garner of the marine tower the grain is taken up by the lofty legs and maybe spouted directly into any bin within a certain distance of the particular position of the tower or it may be spouted onto one of the two reversible conveyor belts located on the distributing floor and discharged by Dodge reversible trippers into any remote bin.

PASSENGER ELEVATORS: In each of the marine towers is an electric passenger, full automatic, push button elevator. The capacity of each is 1,700 pounds at approximately 100 feet per minute.

These equipments are modern electric traction elevators with all the safety devices, which include electric door interlocks, speed governor, car safety, full magnetic brake, reverse phase relay and electric switches at terminals of travel. Cars are enclosed on three sides with sheet steel and a folding gate and the travel of each of these installations is from first to 10-A floor.

Four vertical sliding counterbalanced doors in each shaftway are so arranged that they cannot be opened unless the car is at the landing,



The Well Lighted Basement of the New York State Terminal Elevator at Oswego. (See also outside front cover and pages 45 to 49.)

and the whole apparatus of door switches, control board, motor and any place where there is electric connection made, is totally enclosed so that the minimum hazard is present from combustion due to arcing causing the grain dust to fire.

Motors: Power is supplied by twenty-eight 3-phase, 60 cycle, 440 volt motors aggregating 1253 h.p. and ranging in size from 5 h.p. to 100 h.p. Five 100 h.p. motors and three 40 h.p. motors are slip ring motors with rings totally enclosed. The starters for the motors are assembled in five groups, each group being in a dust-tight room. Group 1 is located in the switchboard room of the administration building south of the elevator, group 2 is located on the scale beam floor of the cupola, group 3 is on the first floor of the south marine tower, group 4 on the first floor of the north marine tower and group 5 on the ground floor of the dust house. Starters are automatic, being put in motion by a master switch located generally near the motor or, as in the case of the marine towers, at a central control station. Each starter consists of a slate panel mounted in a neat dust-tight cabinet. On top of the cabinet is mounted a safety type disconnecting switch. Cabinets are arranged in rows on pipe supports similar to a switchboard.

On a starting panel for a slip ring motor is mounted a line contactor, 4 accelerating contactors with 4 magnetic time relays, together with the necessary interlocks, transformers, etc. Resistance grids are mounted on the pipe framework above the back of panel.

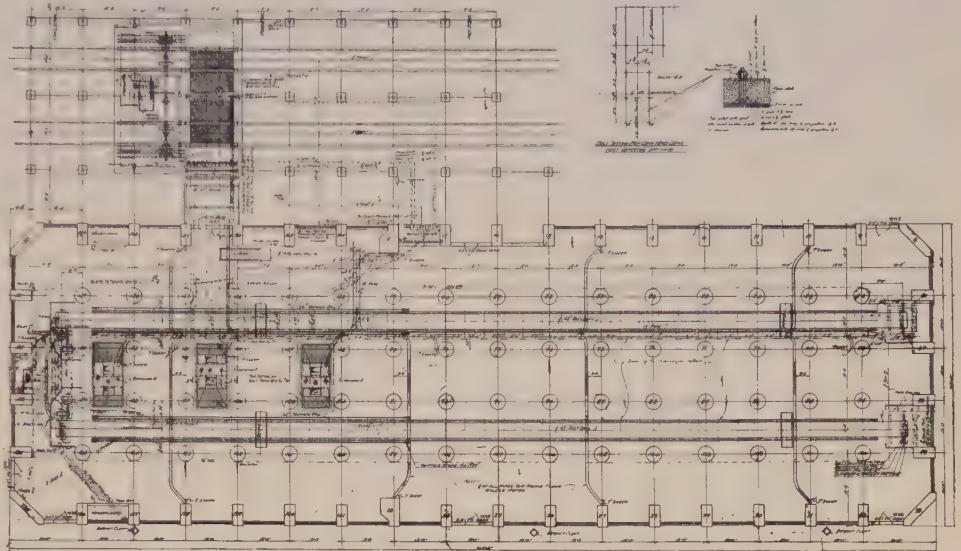
On the starting panel for a squirrel cage motor is mounted a line contactor, starting

contactor, thermal overload relay, definite time relay, auto-transformer, interlocks and incidental parts.

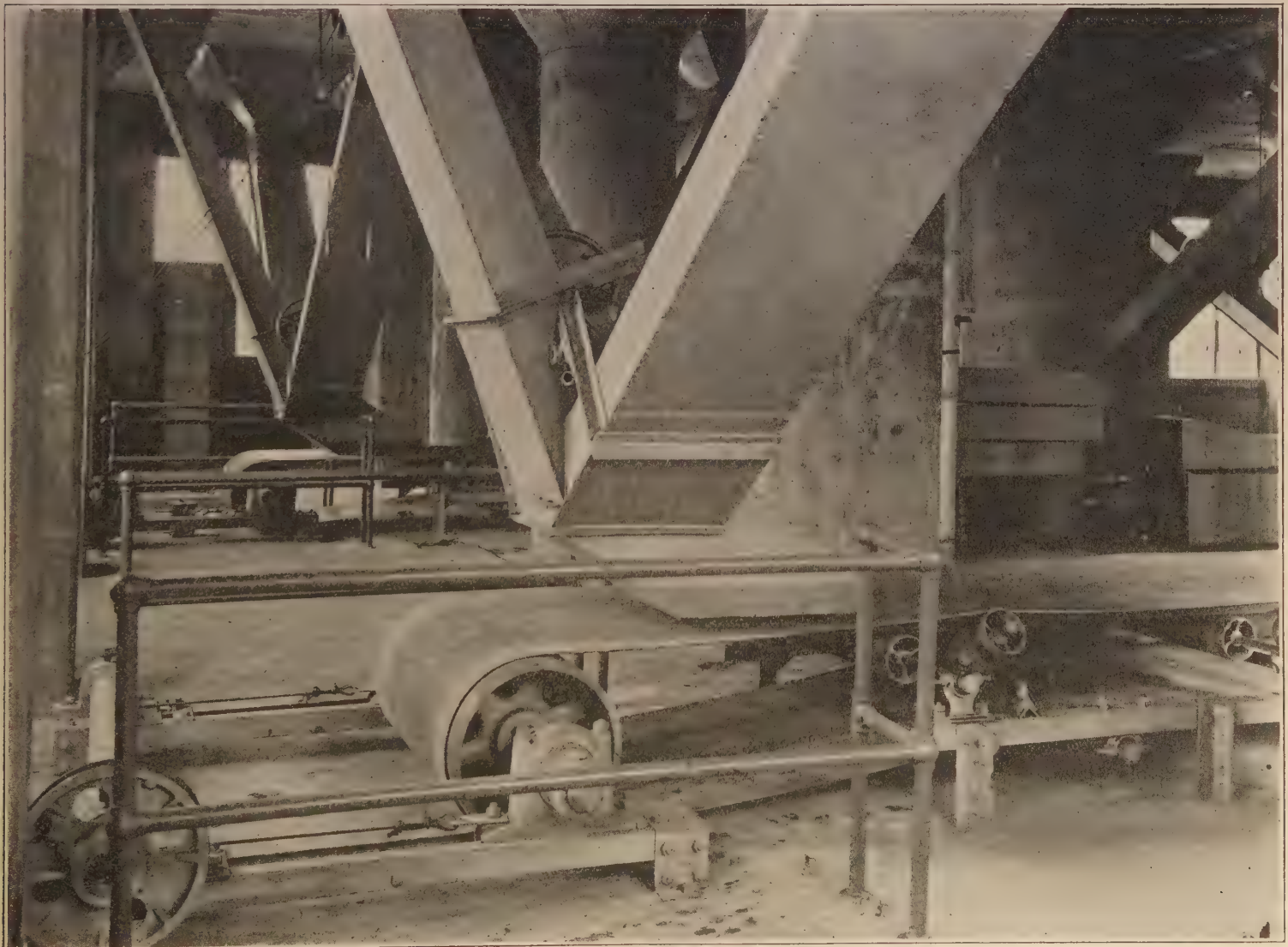
Each master switch is mounted in a small iron tank with ground joints. Emergency push button stops are also provided for various motors. All electrical equipment is dust-tight or placed where dust will not reach it.

Electric service is provided by the Peoples Gas and Electric Co. of Oswego, and is 3-phase, 60 cycle, alternating current at 2300 volts. Through transformers, located outside of the switchboard room of the administration building, this voltage is reduced to 440 volts for power and 110 volts for lighting.

Lighting fixtures are in general fitted with



Plan First Floor New York State Terminal Elevator at Oswego, N. Y. (See also outside front cover and pages 45 to 49.)



Stewart Automatic Take-ups on Tail Pulleys of Shipping Belts in Basement of New York State Terminal Elevator at Oswego. (See also outside front cover and pages 45 to 49.)

vaporproof globes and switches are mounted in dust-proof conduits.

Dust Collecting: In order to reduce the hazard of fire and explosion, a low pressure dust collecting system, consisting of two separate units, one for the distributing floor and cupola and one for the ground floor, has been provided. Each unit consists of a 60 inch fan driven by a 40 h.p. G. E. motor, a cyclone, piping, sweeps and hoods. The dust from both collectors is brought by gravity to a dust bin erected over the dust house. From the dust bin, dust may be brought to a dust packer on the floor below where it is bagged. Other means of eliminating dust have also been provided. Each bin, garner and scale hopper is vented to the outside and a very liberal window area with ventilating sash has been provided. The elevator proper is of such a design that there are practically no beams or ledges on which dust can accumulate.

A compressed air system provides means of blowing out motors, and cleaning other apparatus and the surfaces of concrete.

All windows are of copper steel pivoted ventilator type, with double weathering integral pivots.

Special metal covered doors and iron frames were supplied for all doorways. These doors were built up of wood cores and covered with galvanized iron, making a flush surface door.

The administration building a short distance south of the elevator has a steel frame, tile walls with smooth stucco finish on the exterior and plaster on the interior surface, cement floors, metal covered doors and steel sash. This building is 62 feet long, 42 feet wide and two stories high. On the ground floor is a machine shop, stock room, superintendent's office, heating plant and main switch-

board room. On the second floor are welfare rooms for workmen and two offices.

The marine legs, the loftier legs, the trippers, pulleys, car pullers, power shovels, pit and garner gates, distributing, loading and garner spouts and conveyors were supplied by the Dodge Mfg. Corp'n., the herringbone gears by the Falk Corp'n. and Gemlo back stops by the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.

The contract for the 57 foundation piers, the main elevator, the marine towers, track work and administration building was consummated by James Stewart & Company, Inc.

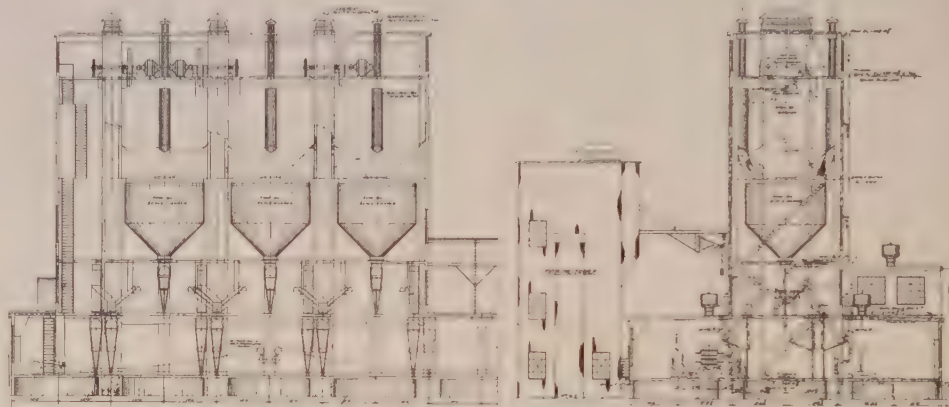
The construction of the elevator was under the supervision of the State Engineer's Office, Dwight B. LaDu, State Engineer.

German proposed grain tariff is meeting with opposition in the Reichstag, and the prospect of its being passed at this session seems to be diminishing.

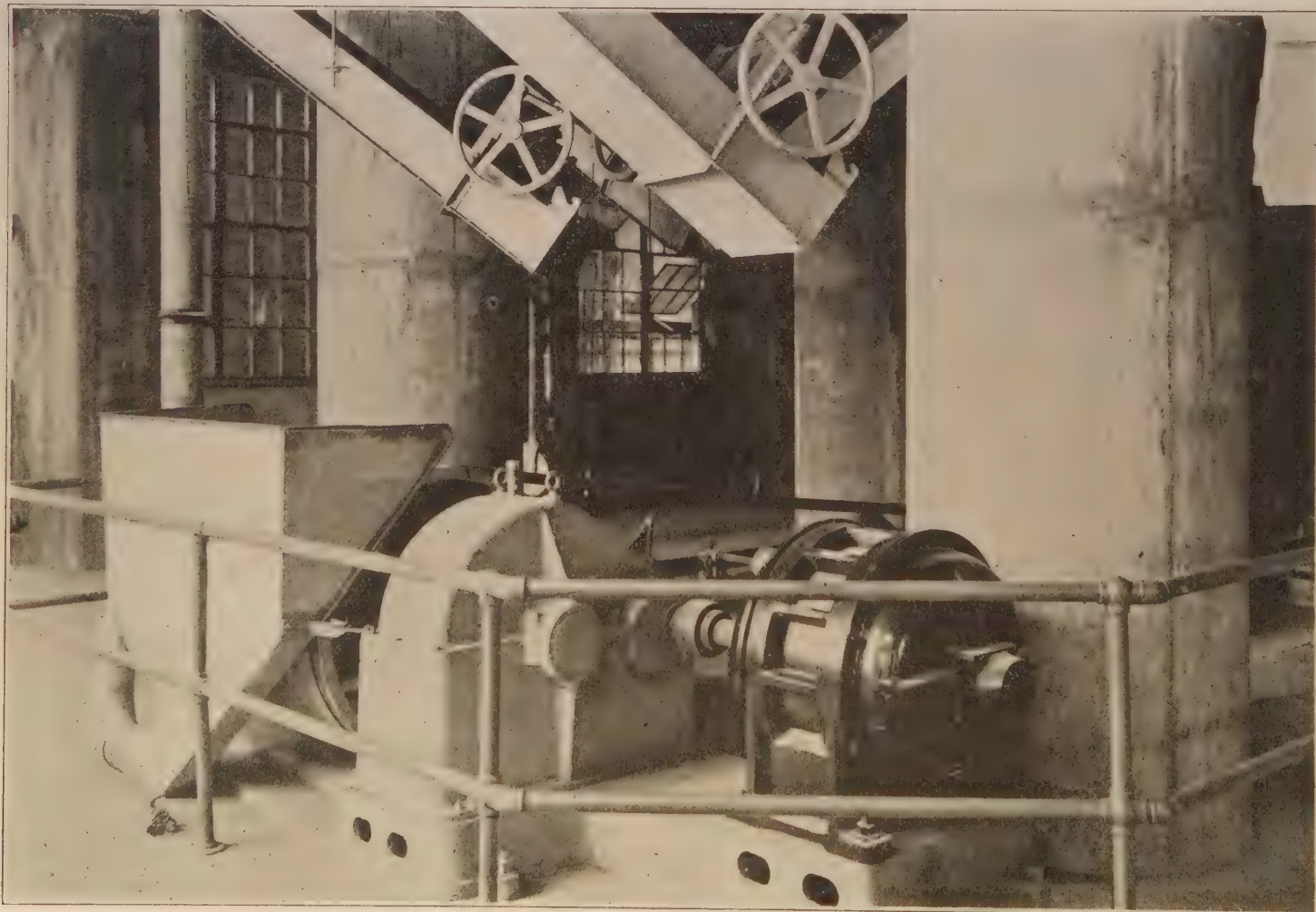
Vermont Grain Dealers Favor Cash Sales.

If the first annual meeting of the Vermont Grain Dealers' Ass'n, held June 25 and 26 in Convention Hall of the National Life Insurance Co.'s building at Montpelier, Vt., can be taken as a criterion of what is to follow, then there is a bright future in store for the organization. The association boasts an active membership of one hundred and nineteen, of whom seven were admitted to membership at the first annual meeting. Fifty-two answered the roll at the opening and had it not been for the severe rain storm of the opening day the attendance would have been greater. Many additional members attended the second day's session.

One of the most important actions of the convention was the unanimous vote to affiliate with the Grain Dealers' Nat'l Ass'n and the



Longitudinal Section—Cupola New York State Elevator—Cross Section, at Oswego.



Driving a Shipping Belt Thru a Stewart-Falk Herringbone Gear Speed Reducer in Basement of the New York State Terminal Elevator at Oswego. (See also outside front cover and pages 45 to 49.)

local dues of the members were placed at \$5 per annum.

President Dan M. Johnson of Essex, Vt., was absent through illness and Vice President A. W. Braisted of Bennington called the gathering to order at two o'clock on the opening day.

George B. Young, president of the Montpelier Chamber of Commerce welcomed the delegates and guests to the city and the new organization to the active trade associations of Vermont. Davis Rich of Burlington responded on behalf of the association.

Charles Quinn, secretary of the National Ass'n, spoke on the opening day of the work of the National organization in some detail, made up of 20 associations with a membership of nearly 8000 and he told of the benefits to be derived by the Vermont association in becoming affiliated with the National.

Discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of changing from a credit to a strictly cash basis, and of making small charges for delivery or permitting allowances for goods f. o. b. warehouse occupied much of the afternoon. Many of the members had made the change and related their experiences, while many had questions to ask concerning its success. With one exception, all who have made the change were more than satisfied with the results and more than a majority reported largely increased business as a result.

Secretary C. F. Dowe of St. Albans reported for the president and executive committee owing to the absence of President Johnson. He stated that Thomas E. Bladlee, director of the Vermont Cooperative Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture was the real father of the organization, aided by the directors of the Vermont Agricultural College, and that as a result of their activity a temporary organization was formed in August of last year in Burlington followed by the permanent organization of the association in Burlington last October.

Activities of the officers, directors and mem-

bers in building up the organization since that time were praised by the speaker and the membership mark for the next annual meeting was set at 200.

The report recommended that the state be divided into zones, either by counties or otherwise, and that monthly meetings be held where possible and quarterly where the sections are scattered, and that some of the directors and officers attend these meetings and build up the work and membership.

A move is also on foot to organize a New England Grain Dealers' Ass'n in which all of the New England state organizations will be represented and in instances where there are no state associations, then district or city associations will take part. Plans for the New England ass'n are not yet complete but only formative.

These officers were elected: president, A. W. Braisted of Bennington, who was advanced from the vice presidency; vice president, W. H. Seabury of Waterbury; secretary, C. F. Dowe of St. Albans, reelected; treasurer, C. H. Stearns of Johnson, reelected.

Members of the executive committee were elected from counties with a view to the zoning or districting of the state in keeping with the secretary's report, and are: Addison county, A. B. Kilbourn of Briston; Bennington county, N. O. Sheldon of Rupert; Caledonia county, E. A. Shorey of Lyndonville; Chittendon county, C. S. Brush of Jericho; Essex county, H. E. Currier of Concord; Franklin county, H. C. Skeels of Swanton; Grand Isle, E. J. Parker of Grand Isle; Lamoille county, A. H. Slayton of Morrisville; Orange county, Pliny F. Morse of Randolph; Orleans county, F. C. Brown of Barton; Rutland county, H. M. Brown of Castleton; Washington county, H. C. Fisher of Barre; Windham county, Frank Adams of Bellows Falls; Windsor county, A. N. Washburn of Bethel.

At the first annual dinner held Thursday evening, Rev. A. W. Hewitt of Plainfield, Vt., gave an entertaining address on 'The Psy-

chology of Humor' and National Secretary Quinn also spoke. The dinner was held in Convention hall and covers were set for 64.

Resolutions were adopted thanking Mr. Quinn for his attendance and to the National Life Insurance Co. for the use of its hall. E. M. Kempton of Barre and Harry Jones of Montpelier, in charge of the convention arrangements, were also given a vote of thanks as well as resolutions to retiring President Johnson for his speedy recovery from his recent illness.

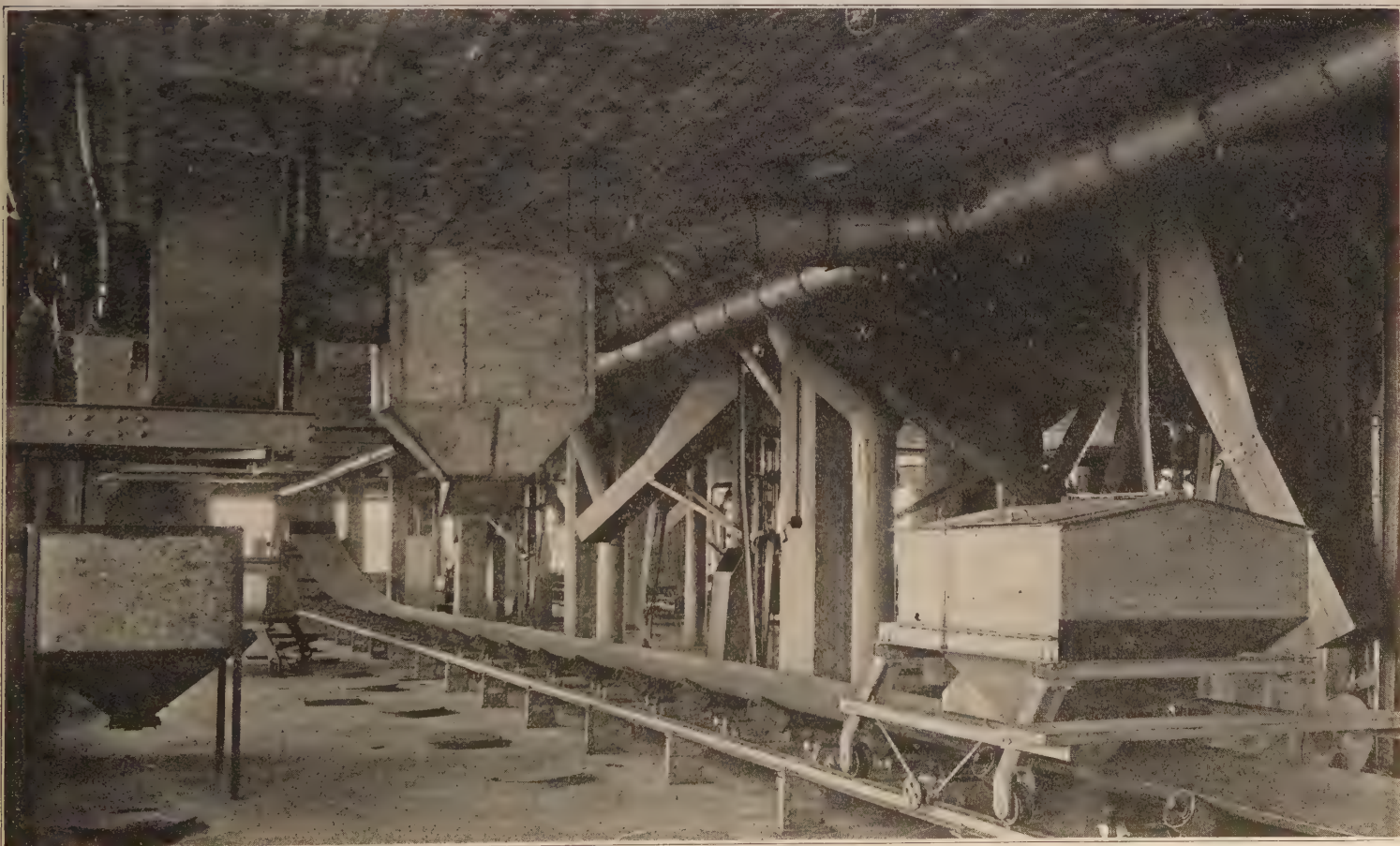
It was voted to hold a fall meeting in October, the date and place to be set by the executive committee.

The Friday morning session was devoted entirely to matters of business.

On motion by C. H. Stearns of Johnson, the organization voted to affiliate with the National association.

A. W. Norton of Bethel, chairman of the resolutions committee, reported resolutions urging that membership blanks be distributed among the members with the request that they endeavor to secure additional members and report at the October meeting.

By reverting to the old system of growing wheat in isolated groups of plants and no longer spreading the seed indifferently over the whole of the plowed soil, Prof. Samarani, head of the Agrarian Bacteriological Station of Crema (Northern Italy), is carrying out experiments tending to prove that it is possible to increase the present production of wheat. A space, say of 30 to 40 centimeters (or 1 or 1½ foot) should be left between each small group of plants. Thus, the plant grows stronger and its lodging by strong winds is avoided and the considerable loss which occurs almost every year, owing to lodging, will consequently be avoided. It is reported that experiments already carried out by Prof. Samarani on the above lines have proved successful.



Distributing Floor of New York State Terminal Elevator at Oswego. The Traveling Belt Loader Receives Grain from the Marine Towers. Above, Pipes and Expansion Chamber of Dust Collecting System. (See also outside front cover and pages 45 to 49.)

Hoosier Dealers at Michigan City

The second day of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n summer meeting at Michigan City, June 26, started with a trip thru the state penitentiary. Altho the guard at the gate eyed the grain men pretty hard, none were held.

The session was called to order at 10 a. m. by Pres. Sowash.

ELMER HUTCHINSON of Arlington representing the G. D. N. A. in an appeal for support and loyalty to the ass'n, explained that the state ass'ns, cared for local situations and the national ass'n handled problems that affected the grain trade as a whole. He stated that the interests of the country and terminal dealers were so closely allied, and one dependent upon the other, that the terminal dealer was alert to guard the interests of the country dealer as his own, and that the country dealer should co-operate more in the affairs of the G. D. N. Ass'n. In closing, he urged all to attend the G. D. N. A. convention at Kansas City, Oct. 12-14.

J. J. FITZGERALD, ass't sec'y of the Grain Dealers National Fire Ins. Co., spoke on "Unfortunate Fire Hazards." He quoted the annual fire loss in the United States at \$500,000,000, a waste which no country could stand for many years, and predicted if this condition was not corrected that the government would step in and force elimination of fire hazards. He stated that the Grain Dealers Nat'l Fire Ins. Co. had paid over \$80,000 on lightning losses in 1924 and that this waste could have been prevented by installation of lightning rods and proper grounding of metal covered elevators. He said that the care used by grain dealers in eliminating hazards had been reflected in reduction of insurance rates.

Elmer Hutchinson: Are the insurance companies asking for government supervision?

Mr. Fitzgerald: No, we have enough government bureaus without asking for more.

FRANK L. CAREY president of the Chicago Board of Trade, read a paper on "The Future of the Grain Trade." This was published on page 780 of the Journal for June 25th.

At the request of Sec. Riley, Mr. Carey gave a practical illustration of hedging, using as an example, his own business. Managers of his numerous country elevators wire in to headquarters all wheat purchases of 500 bus. or over. These purchases are grouped and an equal amount of the option sold in various markets according to the probable variety of wheat and probable destination. The wheat is then brought to the nearest market and carefully analyzed. The markets of the country are canvassed for the best place to dispose of each variety. The wheat is then sold and the option bought in, which closes the deal.

Mr. Riley: How can the farmers use the hedging market?

Mr. Carey: I would advise the farmer to go slow on hedging, because his knowledge of conditions surrounding markets and world conditions is not sufficient to hedge efficiently.

In answer to a question Mr. Carey stated that his elevators in the northwest handle wheat for about 7c and that if they were unable to hedge he would not consider doing business on a margin of less than 25c per bushel.

J. CARVER STRONG talked on the Metric System. He pointed out that a change to the metric system would necessitate changing the beam of every scale and would cause considerable confusion in relative production and ideas of values.

HON. ALBERT H. VESTAL, chairman of the congressional committee on coinage, weights and measures, spoke on "Standardization of Weights and Measures." Referring to

the metric system he said that he had received 19,000 letters favoring the system and 18,500 against it. He was opposed to legislation making its use compulsory. "Let those who want it use it, but don't pass a law compelling people to use it." He urged weights and measures be standardized in the United States and that the Bureau of Standards pass on types of scales rather than state authorities.

H. R. WHITE of Scotts, Mich., president of the Michigan Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n extended a cordial invitation to the dealers to attend the annual meeting of the Michigan Ass'n. at Detroit, July 27.

E. E. ELLIOTT, Muncie, read a report of the Committee on Wheat Varieties Best Suited to Indiana, portion of which is published elsewhere in this number. The report was adopted.

V. E. BUTLER, Indianapolis, chairman of the resolutions committee, presented the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolutions.

Deep Water Ways.

Believing that the Deep Water Way will ultimately become a reality and that such a water way will furnish cheaper transportation for the surplus production of the Indiana farm at a considerable saving to the farmer, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the Indiana Grain Dealers unite with the Committee appointed to investigate the feasibility of the construction of a terminal elevator at Michigan City, in giving to this committee all the assistance possible so that they may make an intelligent report to this Association at the winter convention.

Privilege Trading.

Believing that the financial investments of country grain dealers have become jeopardized because of the rapid and wide fluctuations in our grain markets, due to government restrictions placed upon future trading and the abolishment of privilege trading, be it

RESOLVED that this Ass'n desires that the Department of Agriculture make a thorough investigation of the benefits accruing to the trade through privilege trading to the end that legislation may be enacted that will relieve the farmers and grain dealers of the financial hazards now assumed by them in production and the handling of grain.

Metric System.

Believing that the agitation for the introduction of the Metric System of Weights would bring about a large expense and much confusion to the grain trade, therefore be it

RESOLVED that this Ass'n take a decided stand against any such change in weights and measures, and that a copy of this resolution be furnished to the Senators and Representatives from the State of Indiana for their influence to bring about uniform stands of weights and measures.

A vote of thanks was given those aiding in making the meeting a success.

Adjourned *sine die*.

After luncheon the dealers were guests of the Michigan City Chamber of Commerce. Special trolleys were provided to Gary for a trip through the steel mills after which they returned to Michigan City where they rounded out this most enjoyable meeting.

Convention Notes.

Indianapolis was represented by E. E. Allison, Bert. A. Boyd, Don. T. Hart and wife, Lew Hill and wife, O. P. Larimore, L. H. Rich, Ed K. Shepperd and wife, Chas. S. Weirick, and Will Wilson.

H. T. Burns and I. W. McConnell came from Buffalo.

Chicago sent John E. Brennan of John E. Brennan & Co., R. W. Carder of Hitch & Carder, Frank L. Carey, Frank J. Delany, and Christopher Strasser of McKenna & Dickey.

Joe L. Doering of Southworth & Co. came from Toledo.

Cincinnati was represented by Robt. L. Early and wife, and D. J. Schuh, executive secretary of the Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange.

L. L. Moore and wife came from To-
lono, Ill.

H. G. Painter came from Middletown, Ohio, and F. L. Watkins from Mansfield.

Michigan shippers were A. M. Sheffield, Battle Creek; and Geo. H. Whipple, Jackson.

The Grain Dealers National Fire Ins. Co. was represented by V. E. Butler, J. J. Fitzgerald, and L. H. Cosby.

Souvenirs: Mrs. Lew Hill gave each lady in attendance a ladies memo book with mirror. H. Louis Silver of Indianapolis had a midget model of the Gruendler Grinder in operation and distributed nail files. I. W. McConnell gave out pencils.

Among Indiana shippers in attendance were: Chas. A. Ashpaugh, Frankfort; Ed. Arndt, Hamlet; Chas. Anderson, Stockwell; E. B. Adamson, Hagerstown; C. C. Barnes, Winchester; E. W. Ball, Rushville; Ralph Clements, Crawfordsville; H. D. Combs, Crawfordsville; G. G. Davis, Tipton; J. G. Doane, Frankfort; B. K. Dicks, Kirkpatrick; H. H. Deam, Bluffton; W. G. Einspahr, Lowell; Adam Egly, Geneva; F. R. Freeman, Crawfordsville; H. L. Gray, Crawfordsville; C. M. Gragg, Lowell; W. A. Gray, Kirkpatrick; Forrest Griesel, Lowell; Claude Hedsworth, Romney; E. Hutchinson, Arlington; J. T. Higgins, Dayton; A. E. Kelley, Ligonier; O. W. Larm, Oxford; Wm. N. Loughry, Monticello; E. A. LeCount, Valparaiso; J. M. Mauck, Honey Creek; J. N. Mitchell, Kingsbury; Wesley McClelland, Oak; E. J. Mendenhall, Sheridan; W. M. Moore, Covington; Arnold Orme, Rushville; C. O. Powell, Boone Grove; E. H. Ruge, Lowell; Chas. Ray Kouts; W. E. Rooker, Redkey; A. E. Reynolds, Crawfordsville; M. H. Rohe, Columbus; T. E. Samuel, Rensselaer; E. K. Sowash, Crown Point; A. D. Shirley, Middletown; Bennett Taylor, Lafayette; I. S. Valentine, Whiteland; C. C. Wells, Scottsburg; Walter Whitecotton, New Ross; D. W. Waymire, Raub; Vernon Weinkauff, Hamlet; C. O. Wise, Connersville.

Hutchinson, Kan.—A nose federal trade commission inspector is busy examining the records of those who permit his unauthorized and arbitrary investigations. The mills have refused him access to their valuables.

A grain loader for picking up grain from the ground and discharging same, and a web receiving the grain discharged from the pick-up device for winding it between successive turns of the web and means for winding and unwinding the web have been patented by Chas. Henry Barker of Tre-garva, Saskatchewan, under No. 1,540,239.

Governing Board and Officers of Ohio G. D. Ass'n 1925-6.



Left to right: C. A. Hiegel, Leipsic; J. W. McCord, Columbus, Sec'y; S. L. Rice, Metamora, Pres., and E. O. Teegardin, Duvall, O.

Feedstuffs

Lagro, Ind.—A \$6,000 addition is being added to the local feed mill.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The McMillen Co. is increasing the capacity of its plant.

Ashland, Ky.—Granville Seizer lost his feed warehouse in a \$7,000 fire recently.

Leon, Ia.—C. G. Biddison and Orr Stout have taken over the Offhines feed business.

Albany, Tex.—A new warehouse is soon to be completed for housing the feed business of G. C. Butler.

Hereford, Deaf Smith County, Tex.—Dr. C. W. Heard is going to build an alfalfa mill here.

Kansas City, Mo.—The idle feed mill of the C. O. D. Coal Co. was destroyed by fire at a loss of \$3,000 June 20.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Black Rock Mfg. Corp. is to have a \$24,000 feed storage unit for 4,000 tons ready by Aug. 1. Work just began.

Mansfield, O.—Our feed department has been operating the past 45 days. It was impaired by fire Mar. 27.—Lantz Bros.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Universal Mills, Inc., manufacturers of mixed feeds, are increasing their capital stock from \$125,000 to \$180,000.

Sebastopol, Cal.—The Sebastopol Feed Co., a new feed jobbing concern of two months, is well under way in its field of endeavor.

Chicago, Ill.—Mutual Sales Co. is the name of a newly organized brokerage concern handling all kinds of feedstuffs. Frank T. Liddy is its instigator.

M'Alister, Okla.—Glenn Briggs is engaging in the feed business at this station. He formerly was associated with the experimental dept. of A. & M. College.

Willard, Mo.—A new feed mill is just being completed here and will begin operations soon. It will produce all kinds of ground stock feeds as well as corn meal.—P. J. P.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Some \$103,000 is to be set aside from the earnings of the Co-operative Grain League Federation Exchange in order that the scope of the organization's functions may be extended.

Biddeford, Me.—H. H. Stover & Co., wholesale feed and grain dealers who has a chain of stores thruout the state (with its main warehouse in Portland), opened a branch here June 25. Alfred Bolduc is mgr.

Chicago, Ill.—Western Feed Mills, Inc., have just obtained a charter to deal in grain, grain products, seeds and feeds. The concern is capitalized at \$50,000; incorporators, Julius E. Bach, A. M. Rogers, and Carl Cohn.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Mid-summer meeting of the Mid-West Regional Advisory Board is to be called to order at 10:15 a. m. in the Red Room of the Hotel Pfister here. J. L. Bowlus, mgr. of the transportation dept. of the Chamber of Commerce, is to be general chairman of this meeting. A worth-while banquet is scheduled for six o'clock following the afternoon session at \$2 a plate.

Feed Movement in June.

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during June, as compared with June, 1924, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Baltimore, lbs.	1,890,000	1,480,000		
Chicago, lbs.	28,589,000	20,068,000	85,928,000	79,371,000
Cincinnati, lbs.	2,880,000	960,000		
Kans. City, lbs.	7,240,000	6,920,000	52,720,000	43,200,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	7,502,000	10,480,000	19,738,000	46,012,000
New York, lbs.	1,240,000		540,000	
Peoria, lbs.	44,400,000	33,800,000	41,760,000	39,608,000

Minneapolis, Minn.—Carl G. Wehmann, formerly sec'y of the U. S. Feed Distributors Ass'n and active in the feed industry of this region, left his father's employ in H. Wehmann Co. on the first of the month to accept connections with the Chicago office of the National City Co.

Jamestown, N. Y.—The annual outing of the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n, a western New York state organization, is to be held here July 17. Sec'y J. Leon Anderson plans a business session in the morning, the annual baseball game in the afternoon followed by the usual pleasant boat trip.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—A cereal manufacturing plant is to be erected by A. D. Hunsicker of this place for producing a new breakfast food termed "Crimpt Wheat." A patent has recently been granted under which the product will be made, the patentee claiming that about 7% of the bran and fiber is thereby preserved in the berry which is rolled and crimped.

Dr. D. A. Coleman, grain investigator of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is now functioning in the capacity of referee for the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists in the study of methods and apparatus in their standardization program. Protein, moisture, gluten and ash determination tests will be studied from as many angles as there are sources. The most dependable methods for avoiding determination disputes will then be adopted.

Storrs, Conn.—Storrs Feed Merchants annual conference is slated to meet in Hawley Armory Hall of the Connecticut Agricultural College here Aug. 5-6. Feed merchants from this and all adjoining states will be there. The sessions will open at 2:30 p. m. with "Reducing Feed Costs," by Philip R. Clark. "Ethics in Business," by Geo. H. Cooper followed by "How Competitors Can Co-operate," by Walter E. Crittenden making up the scheduled program for the first day. The second day's program includes "Alfalfa for Connecticut," a trip to the experiment fields, etc.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Altho a comparatively lighter movement of all grains except sorghum grains is expected thru and to Fort Worth this year than last, grain men and railroad traffic experts numbering eighty, who met here June 24, were careful to outline plans for moving the crops with facility when the movement begins. Cars sufficient to handle the movement were assured. V. L. Nigh, chief inspector of the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, expressed the belief that this year's movement would nearly equal that of 1924, because of the increased importance of Fort Worth as a grain storage center.

Little Rock, Ark.—Brown-Pearson Cash Stores suffered a \$25,000 loss when its store No. 1 and main office burned to the ground June 1. The building was brick, 100x120 ft., stocked with about \$20,000 worth of feed, flour and heavy groceries. The fire started in a little clothes pressing shop a quarter block away and raged thru a block of buildings before being brought under control by the Little Rock fire dept. Store No. 1 was fully insured and temporary offices have been established by the Brown-Pearson organization at store No. 4—J. B. Pearson, pres. Brown-Pearson Cash Stores.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—Operations began at the new feed milling plant of the Mytinger Mfg. & Grain Co. on June 17. A full line of poultry and stock feeds is being put out in this 6 car-daily capacity plant. The company was formed June 1 with J. C. Mytinger as pres., M. D. Walker as v.-pres., and C. G. Berry, financial sec'y. A number of retail stores will be operated in addition to a wholesale business. Mr. Mytinger has been in the grain business since 1921 and had the Hunt Mill and Elevator under lease until the time this company was formed. This is said to be the only feed manufacturing plant between Fort Worth and Amarillo.

Oats Plant Resumes.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co.'s 2,500 bbl. plant began operations again July 6 after nearly five years of idleness. A force of about 50 men were put on last January overhauling the partially dismantled properties, thoroly modernizing the mechanical equipment, installing electrical power units with the single exception of the steam drier in the oat meal processing department. Some \$100,000 is invested in improvements. The plant is operating on a day basis now, but will be placed on a 24-hour schedule when the new out crop begins to move, necessitating the employment of 100 men. This plant will again buy locally grown grain for its own use and also the use of some of the other branches, this branch alone consuming in the neighborhood of 30,000 bus. of oats daily. R. W. Cormack has returned from Peterboro, Ontario, to assume the duties of superintendent and H. C. Brand will continue to buy grain and manage the affairs of the office. Much the biggest plant of the company is at Cedar Rapids. Another large one is in Akron, O., and this has been in operation. Still another, which was designed for export trade, is at Peterboro, Ontario, and that is not so actively operated. The local plant here is considered an auxiliary, or stand-by mill. For the past year the business of selling oat meal has been "coming back" in this country and the Quaker Oats Co. has been behind in its orders for some time.

Change in "Grades of Grain Deliverable on Contracts."

On June 30, 1925, the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis made a revision in the grades of Spring wheat deliverable on future contracts.

The dates on which these revisions become effective are included in the amendment in a paragraph which reads as follows:

"Provided further that the above amendment shall be in force and effect as to the transactions in the September 1925 Spring wheat 'future' and subsequent Spring wheat future months made on and after July 1st, 1925. All contracts for Spring wheat for 'future' delivery for the September 1925 and subsequent Spring wheat future months made prior to July 1st, 1925, shall for the purpose of identification be termed 'old' to distinguish them from contracts entered into for Spring wheat for the same 'future' months delivery after this new rule takes effect on July 1st, 1925, which latter contracts shall be termed 'new.'"

Henceforth spring wheat will be deliverable on contracts for future delivery on the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce at the following premiums and discounts:

Deliverable at Premium:	2c per bushel, No. 1 Hard Spring Wheat.
Deliverable at Premium:	1c per bushel, No. 1 Dark Northern Spring Wheat.
Deliverable at Contract Price:	No. 1 Northern Spring Wheat.
Deliverable at Discount:	2c per bushel, No. 2 Dark Northern Spring Wheat.
Deliverable at Discount:	3c per bushel, No. 2 Northern Spring Wheat.

Export of Feedstuffs.

Export of feedstuffs during May, compared with May, 1924, and for 11 months ending May, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	May 1925	May 1924	11 mos. ending May 1925	11 mos. ending May 1924
Cottonseed cake, lbs.	27,367,200	11,953,829	563,184,717	184,169,374
Linseed cake, lbs.	49,983,616	68,993,383	629,095,539	479,220,260
Other oil cake, lbs.	7,241,605	729,317	13,941,753	1,290,932
Cottonseed meal, lbs.	298,100	3,221,575	289,601,996	47,751,511
Linseed meal, lbs.	1,248,470	1,364,622	18,932,570	10,849,219
Other oil cake meal, lbs.	1,150,050	1,463,600	25,380,014	4,844,741
Brain and mid- dlings, tons.	228	77	3,714	1,909
Screenings, lbs.	1,837,541	173,919	7,733,766	12,245,976
Other mill feeds, tons.	1,583	581	20,728	9,020
Prepared feeds, not medicinal, lbs.	2,678,436	1,925,488	29,141,919	16,138,853

Measuring Commodity Dollars With Cheap Scales

[Address by Carl B. Hinsman, Pres. of Howe Scale Co., before Scale Men's Ass'n]

The word cheap is a relative term. When we say a cheap scale, we may mean a very excellent scale bought at a very low price. This is not the thought we have in mind at all. We may mean a scale of good quality made in immense quantities by mass production and so made at low cost. This is not our thought either. Then, again, we may mean a scale of inferior quality, a shoddy article made to sell at almost any low price; and after some thought must say that neither is this the exact meaning of the word "cheap" we are trying to convey. Official regulations and inspection, as well as the general intelligence of the buying public, will eventually eliminate the sale and use of scales of worthless quality. Their pernicious influence will be felt mostly as affecting the price level of worthy goods.

More than thirty years of very active participation in the scale business have left with me some vivid impressions. I might say some impressions constantly substantiated by experience until they have become fixed. A week ago we had returned to our factory for repairs a scale made by our company about sixty years ago. It was of the wagon type of four tons capacity and shipped out in 1865. It probably represented the heaviest type of wagon scale made at that time.

Good Old Chilled Iron Bearings.—This scale had chilled iron bearings and when the dirt was sand-blasted off, it was found they bore no knife edge marks and the rust was negligible. The bearings were fit to send out again. Imagine what the condition of the so-called better steel bearings would have been after an equal time in the pit. We are beginning to have a very wholesome respect for chilled iron bearing surfaces for moderate loads.

Another case of like results was a portable scale with chilled iron corner link blocks returned from a southern cotton mill for overhauling after forty years service. The chilled blocks were in perfect condition.

These scales were cheap scales for the user. A comparison between this old scale and one of our 100 ton sectional capacity modern Railroad Track Scales being assembled near by for shipment represented in a large measure the development made in this industry. It gives us a mental picture of the constant change and shift of design and construction. Our special modifications are a daily expression of this trend of development.

We serve such an immense variety of customers, the entire fabric of human society, and we must provide to weigh all the vast variety of substances and commodities of the known universe.

I shall not tire you with figures, but consider the values in primary markets only of the following commodities in an average year in the United States: cereals 5242 million bus., iron ore 30 million tons, pig iron 27 million tons, steel 35 million tons, cotton 10 million 500 lb. bales, coal 456 million tons, copper 421,000 tons, lead 468,000 tons, wool 228 million pounds.

What is the cost of the scale equipment used to weigh these commodities each year in their raw state? No figures are available. Referring back to our caption, Can industry afford to measure its commodity dollars with cheap scales? The answer is yes, but the cheapest scales obtainable are the best that money can buy.

What is the loss in values by inaccurate weights? The volumes and values involved beggars an answer, but the possibilities of loss are definite and can be largely avoided by using cheap scales—cheap because they are the best your money will buy.

Of great import is the fact that the value added to raw materials by manufacture in 1923 is more than 25 billion dollars, which was 168.5 greater than in 1914.

Take transportation, one of our largest industries measured by capital investments, total income and number of employees. It sells not a commodity but a service. A large part of that service must be measured by weight. In 1922 the average tonnage hauled per train was 677 tons and the average per car 26.9 tons. Multiply that average car of freight by anywhere from 300,000 to 500,000 cars per year and realize that a railroad track scale is called upon to measure a value of millions of dollars in revenue every year for a period of years. It can be seen that the cheapest scale in a real sense must be used.

Just one more illustration. The comparison in money terms between the value of the soft coal mined in the United States in 1920 of one billion one hundred forty-five million dollars, and the cost of a railroad track scale, would be practically the same as the size of a lead pencil mark 1/16-in. long compared with a box car 340 feet wide, 400 feet high, and 1600 feet long, re-

quired to hold one year's product of bituminous coal. Again, what is a cheap scale for industry?

Customer requirements for special modifications are so insistent that we can not avail ourselves of the typical American method of standardization and mass production. Time and again have we firmly attempted to execute such plans, only to find ourselves defeated by the variety of commodities, regulations, standards of weight and modifications demanded by the personal requirements of our customers. There is a fixed impression that any attempt to meet the demands of this service with its special requirements at once and to maintain fixed standardization and mass production will end in economic chaos. It precludes the possibility of delivering to the trade for any extended length of time the same values and immense quantities of standardized products obtaining in unregulated lines such as automobiles, talking machines, etc. Let us be perfectly fair to ourselves in this matter. The facts are, that in figuring selling prices we are constantly under the influence of mass production values. We absorb it with our breakfast. Our organizations are permeated with the idea to the exclusion of other fundamental service requirements arbitrarily demanded by the purchaser, official testers and the regulations of Government.

In our attempt to deliver mass production values in sales prices, and at the same time keep step with these arbitrary service developments, have we not forced ourselves into economies that actually produce a great economic loss?

Scales Measure Immense Values.—What about the scale industry which is so faithfully measuring the commodity dollars of general industry? It cannot be determined accurately what value could be assigned to the invested capital in the scale industry. There may be exact figures but I have been unable to find them. I would venture an estimate of not more than \$15,000,000. Compare this figure with the enormous values of just one year's turnover in general business and consider that high grade scales that will measure the commodity dollars year after year are the cheapest scales that money will buy. The real beneficiaries of a dependable scale installation are the buyers and not the manufacturer. Therefore, in selecting and buying your scales, get the best you can and pay the maker liberally for giving you the cheapest scale he can produce.

Are not these false economies, so drastically practiced that they have become a reprehensible tradition in the trade? Haven't we educated our customers all wrong?

We have a fixed impression that the immensity of commodity values has outstepped us. There is no longer any sensible ratio between the selling price of a scale and the value of the commodity dollars checked by that scale. We have here the exact shade of meaning we are trying to convey in our subject. We may study the figures of this ratio with profit both to ourselves and our customers. It will indicate a proper procedure to render the best service to the trade and will enable us to see how we may be fair to ourselves, our organization and our industry as a whole.

Adulterations and Misbranding.

L. P. Cook, Memphis, Tenn., shipped 140 sacks of misbranded oats according to the U. S. attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi May 9, 1924. The article was labeled in part: (Top of sack) "Sulphurized Oats," (bottom of sack) "Mixed Grain . . . 160 Lbs. Gross." Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product consisted of an admixture of oats and foreign material including wild oats, barley, rye and wheat chaff, and dirt, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to-wit, "Sulphurized Oats," and for the further reason that the designation "Sulphurized Oats" was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser and the statement "Other Grains" ("Mixed Grain") placed inconspicuously at the bottom of the sacks did not correct the misleading impression conveyed by the words "Sulphurized Oats." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, and numerical count since "Gross Weight" was given instead of "Net Weight." No claimant having appeared the product was destroyed.

Wheat in Indiana.

A com'te of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n and the Indiana Millers Ass'n co-operating with the State Agricultural Exp. Sta., presented recommendations of wheat varieties at the recent meeting of Indiana dealers, from which the following is taken.

The climate of Indiana is especially favorable to the production of high quality wheats of the "soft red winter" class, which have an excellent reputation on the soft wheat markets. In this class there are a number of well adapted varieties and the range is sufficiently wide to meet the requirements of the greater part of the state. Both farmers and millers, naturally, have developed certain preferences based upon their particular experience but in the majority of cases the choice falls on one or more of a few well known varieties. A study of the distribution of varieties and the preferences expressed in different parts of the state, shows that the old time standard varieties, Rudy, Michigan Amber, Fultz and Poole, are favored more than all other varieties combined. Nigger, which is also grown under the name of Winter King, is mentioned in about half as many cases as any of the other four. These five varieties constitute over 60 per cent of the wheat crop in Indiana.

Among the other varieties of soft wheat grown here and there in the state, there are a few that are worthy of further consideration. Red Chaff, which was so named in Shelby County, but which is properly known as Coens, is grown quite extensively in a few counties southeast of Indianapolis where it seems to be well adapted. This variety is spreading to other localities, particularly in southern Indiana and might well be included in a list of wheats to be recommended for that half of the state. Trumbull and Fulhio, two Ohio selections out of Fultz, and Gladden, an Ohio selection out of Gypsy, are three of the newer varieties of soft red wheat which are also worthy of consideration, particularly for the light colored soils of northern and eastern Indiana. A promising new variety of this class is the Purkoff produced by the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station by crossing Michigan Amber and Malakoff. It has excellent winter hardiness and yielding ability and is especially well adapted to the light colored soils.

Michikoff is a new hard red wheat developed by the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station by crossing Michigan Amber and Malakoff. This variety was developed to meet a very definite need in Indiana. Certain sections of the state need a variety better adapted to the local soil and climatic conditions where the common wheats often fail. The outstanding qualities of Michikoff are its hard grain, excellent winter hardiness and good yielding ability on black soils. In some loose black soil localities where heretofore wheat could not be depended upon, Michikoff has produced excellent yields and made wheat raising a safe and profitable enterprise. On the other hand it has been found unsuited to the light colored soils especially in southern Indiana where it lacks yielding ability as compared with the standard soft wheats under the conditions that ordinarily prevail. It is only in severe winters that Michikoff shows superiority on these soils. But even then, Purkoff, a soft wheat cousin of the Michikoff, is preferable because of its better yielding ability on the light colored heavy soils which predominate in that portion of the state.

The special adaptation of Michikoff to loose black soils rich in nitrogen would suggest its use in northwestern Indiana in the place of Turkey red which does not retain its original hardness under Indiana conditions and in many cases sells at a discount as mixed wheat. Michikoff produces a hard kernel and requires a soil well supplied with nitrogen in order to produce a crop of high quality. A hard wheat of high gluten content cannot be produced on a poor soil.

Danger of Mixing Hard and Soft Wheats.—The objection of millers to the mixing of hard and soft wheats is well founded and definite provision must be made against this danger. Where Michikoff is grown both farmers and grain dealers must guard against mixing. Either provision must be made to handle the two classes of wheat separately or only one or the other should be grown in the entire neighborhood tributary to a particular market.

Recommendations.—From what is now known about the qualities of different varieties and their adaptation to Indiana conditions, the following recommendations may be made:

For northern Indiana, except on loose black soils sow Michigan Amber, Trumbull, Fulhio, Gladden, Nigger or Winter King, Purkoff.

For dark soils, sow Michikoff.

For southern Indiana, sow Fultz, Poole, Rudy, Michigan Amber, Goens or Red Chaff, Purkoff.

A Chinese flour tax of 8½¢ on all flours in stock and being sold in Canton has been in force a little over a month.

Wheat imports into U. S. bonded mills for grinding into flour for export for the week ending June 13 amounted to 100,000 bus., as compared with only 7,900 bus. the previous week.

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARIZONA

Glendale, Ariz.—The Southwest Flour & Feed Co. has under construction a new warehouse which will be used for the handling of hay. The building to be ready for occupancy in very short time.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—The Ozark Brokerage Co. of Walnut Ridge will open a brokerage office here on July 15 to do general merchandising in flour and grain.

Western Grove, Ark.—Fire caused by lightning lately burned the plant with contents of the Western Grove Mlg. Co. The insurance on place was \$6,000.

Fort Smith, Ark.—The elvtr. of the Ball & Gunning Mlg. Co. of Webb City, Mo., which had been leased by the Bowen-Oglesby Mlg. Co. of Independence, Kan., was burned to the ground on July 5. Loss about \$8,000.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Huffine Grain Co. has moved its offices to its new elvtr.

Willows, Cal.—I. J. Proux has established an office here to represent the Moore-Ferguson Grain Co., a grain buying concern.

Yuba City, Cal.—The Yuba City Mlg. Co. has under construction a new warehouse to be 60x100. It will be of corrugated iron with a concrete foundation and have a capacity of 60,000 sacks of grain.

CANADA

Shaunavon, Sask.—The Shaunavon Light, Power & Mlg. Co. has under construction a 100-bbl. mill.

Prince Rupert, B. C.—The work on the superstructure of the government 1,000,000-bu. elvtr. is now in progress.

Wapella, Sask.—The Heffner No. 1 elvtr. was burned on June 19 with 2,500 bus. of wheat. The records and books were saved.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Grain Exchange has suspended during the summer months the rule enforcing the wearing of coats while on the trading floor.

Salvador, Sask.—The North Star elvtr. was burned to the ground on June 22. The plant has been closed for some time and it is believed lightning caused the fire.

Prince Rupert, B. C.—Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., has secured the contract for the elvtr. to be erected here for which the House of Commons recently voted an additional \$500,000. The first appropriation was for \$200,000 which was used for the construction of foundation.

Calgary, Alta.—The 10,000-bbl. flour mill to be erected by the Spillers Overseas Industries, Ltd., will not be undertaken for another year. Though the project has been financed, the directors prefer to defer building owing to the low wheat crop of last year and until a better production and reasonable market are assured.

COLORADO

Colorado Springs, Colo.—The Conley Ross Grain Co. has under construction an addition to the plant.

Siebert, Colo.—The Fred Mosher Grain Co. but the local house of the Stinson Grain Co. of Oberlin, Kan.

Arriba, Colo.—The Fred Mosher Grain Co. has let the contract for the construction of a new elvtr. to take the place of the one lately lost by fire.

Sterling, Colo.—J. M. McAvoy, C. J. Lindstrom and Chas. G. Wolff are the new owners of the Sunset Roller Mills, which was operated by W. I. Hazlett. The plant was formerly known as the Colorado Roller Mills. The new owners will equip the plant with up-to-date machinery and do business on a larger scale.

IDAHO

Craigmont, Ida.—The Vollmer Clearwater Co. mill was burned on June 21st.

Hill City, Ida.—M. W. Randall is mgr. of the Hill City Elvtr. and not A. C. Alexander, as was reported.

Fenn, Ida.—Fire last month destroyed the plant of Tom Wren with 40,000 bus. of wheat. Loss, \$25,000, partly covered by insurance.

Pocatello, Ida.—The Pocatello Mlg. & Elvtr. Co. will be sold pending a decision of the court within six months. This is the outcome of a suit by the Ayres Merc. Co. against the Citizens Bank & Trust Co., trustee for the mlg. company.

Tetonia, Ida.—James R. Hansen is agent for the local branch of the Sperry Elvtr. & Storage Co. The Globe Mlg. Co. has a warehouse at this point but it is closed at this time. About 400 cars of grain are shipped annually from this point.

American Falls, Ida.—We are erecting a new 50,000-bu. elvtr. and warehouse, capacity 25,000 bu., on the new reclamation addition to American Falls. The old plant will be vacated on account of the building of Government dam at this point. We expect to receive the new crop in our new location this fall. Our new plant will be a cribbed elvtr. and up to date in every way. We expect to handle coal and do a general retail business.—The Oneida Elvtr., Elmer D. Nye, mgr.

ILLINOIS

Ladd, Ill.—The Ladd Elvtr. Co. has installed an auto truck dump.

Hudson, Ill.—Roy E. Taylor is the new owner of the Hudson Grain & Coal Co.

Symerton, Ill.—The large coal pocket of the Symerton Grain Co. has been overhauled.

Elgin, Ill.—Fire recently damaged the plant of the Elgin Flour & Seed Co. Loss \$2,000.

East Lynn, Ill.—Harold Morgan sold his interest in the Singleton & Merritt Grain Co.

Vandalia, Ill.—E. B. Reeves has resigned as mgr. of the Valier & Spies Mlg. Co. plant here.

Thawville, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. was damaged by fire caused by lightning recently.

Saunemin, Ill.—The plant of the Saunemin Elvtr. Co. is being sided with corrugated iron.

Sublette, Ill.—The plant of the Sublette Farmers Elvtr. Co. has a new auto truck dump.

Palestine, Ill.—Harold Prather of Oaktown, Ind., is the new owner of the G. W. Bishop elvtr.

Strawn, Ill.—The Strawn Farmers Elvtr. Co. plant has two new auto truck dumps in its plant.

Dillon, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. elvtr. was slightly damaged during a windstorm on June 26.

Reddick, Ill.—A 15-h.p. electric motor has been installed in the plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Sycamore, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. will erect a modern coal pocket in the early fall.

Prouty, Ill.—A 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale will be installed in the plant of N. C. Twist & Co.

Alva, Ill.—The Dean Mlg. Co. has been closed for several days on account of the installation of an oil engine.

Bushnell, Ill.—The Curtis Grain Co. has installed in its elvtr. here a truck dump and Fairbanks Scales.

Johnston Siding (Lincoln p. o.), Ill.—The L. C. Ohmes Grain Co. elvtr. was damaged by lightning on June 15.

Carmi, Ill.—The W. C. Smith grain warehouse is being remodeled. A corn dump and elvtr. being installed.

Seatonville, Ill.—The Northwestern Grain & Livestock Co. contemplates adding to its equipment an attrition mill.

Hubly (Sweetwater, p. o.), Ill.—A general overhauling is being given the Fernandes Grain Co. elvtr. here by S. E. Dyson.

Matherville, Ill.—R. H. Christy of Galesburg bought the J. H. Dole elvtr. here which he will wreck and move to Galesburg.

Buckley, Ill.—Olin Robbins assumed the management of the Buckley Farmers Grain Co. on July 1, succeeding C. T. Hupp who resigned.

Earlville, Ill.—The Earlville Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has just completed the remodeling of its office. Aug. E. Bader manages the plant.

Taylor Ridge, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has under construction a new concrete storage house 28x40. Samuel McAdam has the contract.

Varna, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Assn. has completed the installation of a new wagon scale and will shortly build a new concrete driveway.

Petersburg, Ill.—H. A. Hueffner has leased his elvtr. to R. H. McFadden and sons of Havana. The plant was recently operated by the Eagle Mill Co.

Petersburg, Ill.—A new cup belt is being installed and the driveway repaired in the elvtr. of B. H. McFadden & Sons. S. E. Dyson is doing the work.

Emden, Ill.—The Smith-Hippen Elvtr. Co. closed its plant here. The elvtr. was long established, being in operation since the town was established.

Burtonview, Ill.—Fire on July 2 damaged the Farmers Elvtr. here. Loss was small. The chemical truck from Lincoln saved the plant from destruction.

Kentland (Yorkville p. o.), Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has completed the addition to the engine room of its plant and has also installed a 20-h.p. electric motor.

Paw Paw, Ill.—J. W. Banks of Compton bought the elvtr. formerly owned by the late Frank Guffin. He will remodel plant and install modern machinery.

Shobonier, Ill.—We have just completed painting and repairing our elvtr. and warehouses, preparatory to the shipping season.—H. J. Heckethorn, Heckethorn Produce Co.

Sweetwater, Ill.—Two new distributors and a new cup belt are being installed in the Fernandes Grain Co. elvtr. here by S. E. Dyson. The bins are being rodded and minor repairs also made.

Carrollton, Ill.—The Advance Mill & Elvtr. Co. reopened to receive grain on June 22nd following a year's shutdown. H. Y. Beebe, sec'y, is managing the plant.—H. Y. Beebe, Advance Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Rowe (Pontiac, p. o.), Ill.—John Jacobson has given the contract to Geo. Saathoff for the erection of a 15,000-bu. cribbed elvtr., iron clad, and will have one leg. Equipment will include a 7½ h.p. motor and truck dump.

Calvin, Ill.—The elvtr. of J. W. Stills & Son has been completely overhauled and numerous repairs made preparatory to the buying season. Considerable corn is handled at this point.—J. V. Stills, J. W. Stills & Son, Crossville, Ill.

Carlyle, Ill.—We will install an electric motor to replace the coal oil engine we now have in our 35,000 bu. elvtr. We also intend to install a power loader for loading wheat into cars.—A. P. Hahn, supt. Carlyle Mlg. Co.

Charlotte, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. is covering its north elvtr. with corrugated roofing and siding and is also making plans for the construction of a new office. T. H. Feely, a member of the board of directors, manages the plant.

Kilbourne, Ill.—Considerable mechanical repairing is being done in the elvtr. of B. H. McFadden & Sons. Union Iron Works is furnishing new parts for the machinery, including several large sprockets, and S. E. Dyson is doing the installing.

Humbolt, Ill.—S. B. Moore has assumed the management of the Humbolt Grain Co. succeeding Arthur Wyeth who since the death of his father has taken over the management of the plants at Rardin, Fairgrange and Bushton which are owned by the Wyeth estate.

Elkville, Ill.—There are no grain buyers at this point. The small country elvtr. formerly operated here by I. S. Castleton burned nine years ago but was never rebuilt. Mr. Castleton now conducts a grocery in connection with his feed store.

Dundee, Ill.—The name of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has lately been changed to the Farmers Co., Inc., though the company has been incorporated for eight years. W. P. Doederlein is mgr. of the concern which also successfully operates a branch at Gilbert.

Riggston, Ill.—Jacksonville Grain & Comm. Co. purchased the elvtrs. here and at Naples last year, taking possession about the 1st of Oct. Recently it leased both these elvtrs. to F. J. Blackburn Co., of Jacksonville, which took possession July 6.—N. Taylor, mgr. F. J. Blackburn Grain Co.

Maxwell, Ill.—The Central Ill. Grain Co. elvtr. here burned recently. The engine exploded while being used in shelling corn, causing a dust explosion and setting fire to the plant. A team of horses up in the driveway were killed and the elvtr. burned. It is not known whether the plant will be rebuilt.

Winchester, Ill.—Winchester Farmers Elvtr. & Merc. Co. is changing mgrs. Gus Kilver, the present mgr., is going to St. Louis and will be succeeded by J. H. Fuller, formerly with the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Murrayville. The Winchester concern also plans to improve its elvtr. by installing a corn sheller.

Ohlman, Ill.—The Ohlman Co-op. Co. has abandoned the idea of dissolving partnership and discontinuing the business. At a recent meeting of the stockholders the vote taken was almost unanimous in favor of continuing the business. A survey of the state has shown that there are about 600 elvtrs. in the state operated and owned by farmers.

Millersville, Ill.—J. J. Connerly has awarded the contract for the construction of a 20,000-bu. elvtr. and a 12,000-bu. ear corn crib and office. Plant will be equipped with two elvtr. legs and cleaner and sheller, and be cribbed and iron clad. It will be a modern structure. Equipment will consist of 8 bu. hopper Richardson Scale, 25 h.p. kerosene engine and Western machinery. Geo. Saathoff secured the contract.

Fairfield, Ill.—C. E. Keith, owner of L. J. Keith & Son, dealing in seeds, hay, feed and grain, suffered a painful accident a few days ago when a 15-in. I-beam fell from an upright position when being placed in the new concrete seed house he is building, landing on his foot and badly bruising it. A small block of wood lying in the path of the fall was the only thing that prevented the foot from being badly broken or mutilated.

Crossville, Ill.—The Crossville Elvtr. Co., newly organized, composed of Geo. Sturms, A. H. Cleveland, E. S. Dennis and A. M. Stum of Crossville has purchased the property of the Crossville Grain Co., comprising a corn elvtr., grain elvtr. and warehouse, taking possession June 6. E. S. Dennis is mgr. tho his place will be taken by McPherson Shepard. At an early date the new owners plan to install a corn grinder, feed mixer and to make numerous other minor improvements.—M. Shephard, Crossville Elvtr. Co.

CHICAGO NOTES.

The directors of the Board of Trade have made all local public elvtrs. regular for the year beginning July 1.

Memberships on the Board of Trade were sold last week, one for \$8,250 and another for \$8,300, an advance of \$75 to \$125 over the previous sale.

Progress is reported by the com'te of the Chicago Board of Trade working on plans for a clearing house system. In a few weeks it is expected that a report will be made to the directors of the Board by the com'te, which is composed of Joseph P. Griffin, chairman; Joseph Simons, E. S. Westbrook, L. Perrin and R. W. Bell.

Dean, Onativia & Co., brokers in stocks and grain, failed July 3 with liabilities of \$35,000,000 and \$30,000,000 assets. Their grain business was comparatively light and transacted thru other houses, as they were not members of

the clearing house, tho J. Clarke Dean represented them thru membership in the Board. Other members of the firm are John D. Cady, Benjamin R. Cahn, Harold E. Wiley, Hart Taylor, Joseph Rosenbaum, E. S. Rosenbaum and Emanuel Rosenbaum, the latter having entered the firm when it was organized a few years ago by contributing 45,000 shares of Rosenbaum Grain Corporation stock as capital. With other collateral of its customers this stock was pledged in the usual way with the banks for loans that all brokerage houses make in order to carry stocks for the account of their patrons. The bankers make it a practice to scan the collateral occasionally and when it becomes of doubtful value the borrower is requested to substitute other collateral. This Dean, Onativia & Co. could not do. The stock was being held as worth \$50 per share, but when the sale of the company to the Grain Marketing Co. fell thru some bankers felt the stock was not worth more than \$5. There was no crookedness in the failure, simply an error of judgment as to the value of the stock, and customers and friends of the members of the firm are working on a plan to provide capital for a resumption of business.

INDIANA

Evansville, Ind.—The Miller Hay & Grain Co. has filed certificate for preliminary dissolution.

Bunker Hill, Ind.—The plant of the Bunker Hill Elvtr. Co. is being treated to a new coat of paint.

Darlington, Ind.—The Farmers Grain & Seed Co. is erecting a new building which will be used for feed storage.

Hoagland, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has completed the installation of a new 10-ton Howe auto truck scale in its elvtr.

La Crosse, Ind.—The La Crosse Grain & Coal Co. has incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators, John A. Peterson, Thornton E. Frantz and John Frantz.

Whitestown, Ind.—Kern & Kirtley Co., grain elvtrs., incorporated; capital stock, \$24,000; incorporators, Robert S. Kern, Lewis W. Kirtley, Oliver M. Kirtley, Speicy M. Kern.

Herr Station (Lebanon p. o.), Ind.—Kern, Kirtley & Herr Co., grain elvtrs., has incorporated; capital stock, \$24,000; incorporators, Robert S. Kern, Lewis W. Kirtley, John Herr.

Valparaiso, Ind.—Norman L. Bradfield, who operates an elvtr. at Nickel near here, bought the grain and feed business of the McMahan Co. and leased the building in which it operated.

Winchester, Ind.—The smokestack on the concrete elvtr. of the Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co. was recently struck by lightning and cracked about twenty feet from the top. Extent of loss is not known.

Thorntown, Ind.—Wm. Means, acting as agent for 19 men, bought at public sale on June 27 the Thorntown elvtr. for \$9,700. The owners incorporated under the name of the Farmers Grain Co. J. C. Kashner will manage the plant.

Thorntown, Ind.—The Sugar Creek Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; directors, J. L. Underwood, Wm. R. LaFollette, Roy R. Randel, Watson Masters, Erwin E. Miller. They will deal in grain, feed, seeds, supplies, corn products.

Evansville, Ind.—We have leased from the Evansville Mill & Elvtr. Co. the property they lately acquired which at one time was owned by us and will operate these grain elvtrs. We have applied for government warehouse storage license.—Akin-Erskine Mfg. Corporation.

Goodland, Ind.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. has decided to get out of business. The first year after the elvtr. was opened 6 years ago the books showed a profit of \$16,000; but now there is a deficit of \$51,970.44. Last year there was an unavoidable loss of \$6,361.95, hence the determination to quit.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Ford McKay Grain Co. has filed a claim against Ed. S. Brown who formerly owned the Mardenis elvtr. near Huntington. The plaintiffs ask for a judgment for \$15,000, seeking payment for a margin on 10,000 bus. of wheat which Brown bought on the Chicago Board of Trade through the plaintiffs. His deposit failed to protect his purchase and when the price of wheat dropped, plaintiff was compelled to pay Brown's losses.

Griffin, Ind.—The Price Elvtr. & Grain Co. has under construction a 30,000 bu. cribbed iron clad elvtr. and a 15,000 bu. ear corn crib attached to elvtr. The elvtr. will have two stands of elvtr. legs. An 8-bu. Richardson automatic scale and Western machinery will be installed. Plant will be operated by steam power. Geo. Saathoff has contract.

New Haven, Ind.—The plant of the New Haven Mfg. Co. was burned to the ground recently with contents. Loss totaling \$40,000. There was no insurance on the structure but the grain stored in elvtr. was insured. John Bolman and Fred Werling who operated the plant were operating in full capacity for some time. Nick and Fred Ladig are the owners of the mill and will rebuild.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The following is a complete list of new members who have joined the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n during this year: Hebron Equity Exchange, Hebron; Geo. M. Jordan, Vincennes; Fred B. Lash Flour Mills, Farmersburg; Butler Milling Co., Butler; Engler & Smith, Poneto; Sedalia Elvtr. & Feed Co., Sedalia; W. G. Coyner, Frankfort; Otto Leforge, Moran; L. M. Bradfield, Valparaiso; Wolf & Miller, Lakeville; Hirsch Bros. Gr. Co., Logansport; Zimmerman Carper Co., Decatur; Mexico Elvtr. Co., Mexico; Miller Elvtr. Co., Pence; Lochiel Farmers Elvtr. Co., Fowler; Cutler Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Cutler; Farmers Equity Exchange, Van Buren; Farmers Exchange, Warren; Poneto Grain Co., Poneto; E. N. Cook, Plymouth; Rolling Prairie Grain Co., Rolling Prairie; E. C. Major, Michigan City; Farmers Elvtr. Co., LaCrosse; J. T. Buchanan, Hebron; Mill Creek Elvtr. Co., Mill Creek; F. E. Utterback, Washington; R. P. Moore Milling Co., Princeton; H. F. Piel Grain Co., Vincennes; Farmers Co-op. Co., Seymour; Coatesville Elvtr. & Feed Co., Coatesville; Louis Hartman, New Albany; Edwin Haak, Kokomo.

IOWA

Laurens, Ia.—M. M. Mendell has resigned as mgr. of the Buck Grain Co.

Woolstock, Ia.—J. R. Mather of Greene is the new mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr.

St. Mary's, Ia.—The grain building of the Talbot Grain Co. is being repainted.

Orchard, Ia.—R. L. Clark bought the interests of J. M. Roe in the Roe Elvtr.

Quincy, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. succeeded the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and is now in operation.

Odebolt, Ia.—Fire in a dust spout on June 20 resulted in small loss to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Jefferson, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has bought the local elvtr. of the Quaker Oats Co.

Hawarden, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n will occupy the new building now under construction by Seal Van Sickle.

Clearfield, Ia.—M. Z. Bailey is the new mgr. of the newly organized corporation which has taken over the farmers' elvtr.

Hayfield, Ia.—The new addition to the elvtr. of the North Iowa Grain Co. is completed and the owners are taking in grain.

Kennebec, Ia.—Wayne Ropes and N. C. Gray bought the Sioux Grain Co. elvtr. and forty acres of land at a trustees' sale.

Beaver, Ia.—The Quaker Oats elvtr. with about 8,000 bus. of grain was lost by fire on the night of June 18. Loss, \$30,000.

Richards, Ia.—F. S. Galke has assumed the management of the Richards Elvtr. Co., having lately resigned as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Lake View.

Davenport, Ia.—The plant of the Phoenix Flour Mills was lately damaged during a wind-storm, slate shingles being loosened on the roof in several places.

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Sioux City, Ia.—Tom Granger, a former grain dealer, died June 25 at Eagle Grove. His father was one of Sioux City's pioneer grain men.

Albert City, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators, Carl A. Erickson, pres.; C. W. Jafvert, v. p.; Amandus Skog, sec'y-treas.

Lavinia, Ia.—Vick Reidmiller, who has been in charge of the Quaker Oats plant at Jefferson for the past two years, has been transferred here to take charge of local plant.

Audubon, Ia.—The buildings and contents of the Farmers Co-op. Exchange were sold at private sale on June 27 by the trustee to the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. for \$4,512.

Roland, Ia.—An air-pressure tank in the elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. exploded and tore a hole in the roof of the lean-to house where it was stationed. No one was injured.

Le Mars, Ia.—The Plymouth Mfg. Co. plant was burned on July 6. Though covered with sheet iron it was completely destroyed with contents. Loss \$150,000, but well insured. Plant is to be rebuilt.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. reopened its local plant on July 6 after being closed for five years. The other plants the company has at Cedar Rapids and Akron have not been closed, but operating in full capacity.

Hampton, Ia.—Absolutely no truth in report stating Farmers Elvtr. here was to be sold. Probably confused with Popejoy Farmers Elvtr Co. which was to be sold to satisfy judgments. Hampton Elvtr. not for sale at any price.—Morris McNie, mgr.

Onawa, Ia.—The Onawa Mills, recently completed with an entire new equipment to replace plant lost by fire last fall, resumed operation on July 6. The mill is a 100 bbl. per day capacity plant and its power is furnished by a 100-h.p. electric motor.

Owasa, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is making overtures to the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at Iowa Falls to take over the local plant. In the event that terms are agreed upon the Iowa Falls Co. will have five elvtrs. they own and operate in the state.

Walcott, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has renewed its articles of incorporation. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000 of which \$47,100 is in force and has been issued. Officers are Adolph Moeller, pres.; Louis E. Sindt, v. p.; Chas. Paustian, sec'y-treas.

Rockwell City, Ia.—The Stott-Pletch Grain Co. of Algona has opened a branch office here. Earl Stott, who formerly had charge of the local office of the Gardner Van Ness Co., is a member of the Stott-Pletch firm. A. R. Henrickson will be in charge of the local office.

Ida Grove, Ia.—The United Pop Corn Co. has just incorporated for \$150,000 to conduct an elevator and drying business; sell, handle, clean and condition popcorn, erect storage buildings, manufacture popping machines, etc. J. M. King of Sioux City is pres.; C. A. McCann of Chicago, v.-pres.; and F. D. Babcock, sec'y-treas.

Spencer, Ia.—The R. M. Tuttle Popcorn Co. let the contract for an elvtr. and popcorn plant to be erected at a cost of \$25,000. The elvtrs will be built on each side of the warehouse the company lately bought and the storage crib will adjoin on these. The plant will be of concrete. The Birchard Construction Co. has the contract.

Shenandoah, Ia.—John L. Haldeman, a well-known grain buyer, is the new owner of the Fishbaugh Elvtr. which was operated by Glen Beach. Mr. Haldeman will conduct a coal business in connection with the elvtr. and will operate under the name of the Shenandoah Grain & Coal Co. Chas. Noble will be in charge of the elvtr. Glen Beach, who operated this elvtr., bought the Auracher Elvtr. at auction for \$2,000 and will operate in connection with the elvtr. he operates at Summitt.

KANSAS

Cheney, Kan.—The Cheatum Grain Co. has sold out.—Clyde Cheatum.

Partridge, Kan.—Mr. Nuss is now mgr. for the Partridge Mill & Elvtr. Co.—Cal.

Doster (Caldwell p. o.), Kan.—The Doster Elvtr. Co. succeeds the Caldwell Mfg. Co. here.

South Mound, Kan.—Fred Kiouss has assumed the management of the Farmers Union Elvtr.

Dodge City, Kan.—Joe Hall has under construction an elvtr. in the southern part of town.

Beloit, Kan.—M. F. Gongler has been appointed state grain inspector by Governor Paulen.

Larned, Kan.—T. H. Keast is the new mgr. of the Pawnee County Co-op. Ass'n, succeeding E. Row.

Friend, Kan.—I expect to buy for Farmers Equity Exchange here as soon as they get going.—L. L. Beachler.

Pittsburg, Kan.—The Kelso Grain Co. store was burned recently. Loss, \$9,000. The fire started in 35 tons of hay.

Glen Elder, Kan.—The elvtr. operated here by R. W. Dockstader was slightly damaged recently during a windstorm.

Pratt, Kan.—Promoters are endeavoring to establish a breakfast food plant here. The plant was operated at Wichita before the war and part of the machinery has since been sold.

Menlo, Kan.—Improvements are being made on the local elvtr. which is owned by the Kansas Flour Mills of Enterprise.

Ransom, Kan.—The Stevens-Scott Grain Co. has completed the installation of a new automatic dump in its plant here.

Esbon, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. with sheds and equipment was bought by a group of twenty farmers of this vicinity.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Eugene Cool, formerly with the Southwest Grain Co., is now associated with the John Hayes Grain Co.

Little River, Kan.—The Burke Grain & Live Stock Co. elvtr. was recently slightly damaged by fire due to defective wiring.

Arnold, Kan.—The Stevens-Scott Grain Co. is overhauling the local elvtr. which it lately bought from the Genesee Grain Co.

Topeka, Kan.—The Thomas Page Mfg. Co.'s plant is being remodeled and additional machinery and bins are being installed.

Elkhart, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building an addition to the west side of the plant which will almost double the capacity.

Russell, Kan.—The A. J. Poor Grain Co. has removed to the Chenoweth building. J. P. Lazure has the management of the concern.

Glen Elder, Kan.—The Dockstader Elvtr. Co., new owners of the Kaul elvtr., are covering the plant with iron and making other improvements.

Burr Oak, Kan.—Milo Cook bought the Farmers' Union Co-op. mill and elvtr. for a consideration of \$5,000 and has taken possession.

Jetmore, Kan.—The Jetmore Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has completed the installation of a 4-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and cups and belts in its elvtr.

Osgood (Ransom p. o.), Kan.—The Stevens-Scott Grain Co. is remodeling its local plant which it bought recently from the Genesee Grain Co.

Winfield, Kan.—H. E. Grothe of Kansas City has assumed charge of the Adams Mill & Elvtr. Co. which he lately bought. He will rebuild the plant immediately.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Ross Smith, an employee of the Kansas City Mfg. Co. which operates an elvtr. here, was killed June 2 when he plunged down a shaft at the mill.

Oswego, Kan.—Orville Crain is equipping his mill and elvtr. with electric power and overhauling the mechanical equipment and installing additional equipment.

Satanta, Kan.—John R. McDonald has assumed the management of the Security Elvtr. here. He has held the same position with the Security Elvtr. at Guymon, Okla.

Dighton, Kan.—The recent annual audit of the Farmers Co-op. & Merc. Ass'n shows a handsome profit on the year's business very creditable to Manager S. D. Martin.

Topeka, Kan.—The Topeka Flour Mills Co. addition is completed and increases its elvtr. capacity to 250,000 bus. The company's office has also been remodeled and enlarged.

Sears (Dodge City p. o.), Kan.—The Dodge City Alfalfa Mill has just completed the erection of an elvtr. here and has it in operation under the management of D. A. Thurstin.

Denton, Kan.—Harry Joyce has assumed the management of the Farmers Elvtr. plant here, relieving S. E. Bower who temporarily had charge following the resignation of W. S. Bird.

Goodland, Kan.—The Federal Engr. Co. did repairing and overhauling and installed a 10-ton truck Howe scale here and at Ruleton in both elvtrs.—C. C. Douglas, mgr., Goodland Equity Exchange.

Basehor, Kan.—J. E. Heinly owns and operates an elvtr. here and ships his grain via Stone station (Bonner Springs p. o.), there being no Ry. agent here. Grain is conveyed by truck to station.

Bolton, Kan.—Harry Barlow bought the local elvtr. and the one at Jefferson at the recent bankrupt sale at Fort Scott. He will begin operation of both houses as soon as the court confirms the sale.

Inman, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has improved its plant by installing a Globe Truck Dump, adding two tanks and building a pump house, the latter additions being for the handling of gasoline, kerosene and oils.

Hutchinson, Kan.—J. V. Fleming, formerly a wheat buyer with the Central Grain & Laboratories Co., has opened an office of his own to conduct a general grain business under the name the Fleming Grain Co.—Cal.

Salina, Kan.—Peter Beyer, an employee of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., was seriously injured recently at the plant when he was caught by a conveyor belt and dragged several feet. A number of ribs were fractured.

Delphos, Kan.—The "Wright Elvtr.," operated by the Delphos Mfg. Co., was recently damaged during a windstorm. Loss was small. The elvtr. operated by the Lord Grain Co. was also damaged during the same storm. Loss small.

Wichita, Kan.—J. C. Jenness, representing the Hall Baker Grain Co., is here to establish an office for the Southwestern Grain Co., a subsidiary of the above mentioned company. A general grain brokerage office will be conducted.

Pretty Prairie, Kan.—The elvtr. of the Collingwood Moore Grain Co. was struck by lightning about 9 a. m. July 6th and the fire which resulted burned the structure to the ground. About 40,000 bus. of wheat were stored in the house at the time.

Hutchinson, Kan.—At the construction of the new elvtr. of the Stafford County Flour Mills Co. William Krug, pres. of the concern, narrowly escaped serious injury when a huge timber fell from the structure and hit him on the head. The wound required several stitches.

Shipton (Salina p. o.), Kan.—Toney Humbarger bought the town for \$8,750 from Henry Seng. The management of the elvtr., the property of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., goes with the town. Mr. Humbarger will receive possession of the elvtr. on Aug. 18.

New York, N. Y.—Miss Catherine Shellabarger, daughter of L. C. Shellabarger, pres. of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. at Salina, Kan., was injured here when struck by a careless driver of an auto. A number of ribs were fractured. She is living here temporarily.

Hutchinson, Kan.—C. C. Kelly was elected president and E. J. Whalen vice-pres. of the Hutchinson Board of Trade at its annual election. Directors chosen were E. E. Shirliff, R. W. Vance, A. G. McReynolds, C. D. Jennings, G. D. Estes, Ralph Russell and R. C. Davidson.—Cal.

Preston, Kan.—L. J. Kirkwood has succeeded J. T. Fletcher as mgr. for the Preston Co-op. Grain & Merc. Co. Mr. Fletcher is retiring from active business after having been in his position with one company here more than 17 years. Mr. Kirkwood formerly was agt. for J. H. McGruder.—Cal.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Charles W. Shull has been placed in charge of the local office of the Kansas State Grain and Inspection dep't, succeeding Georgell Douglas, who has been acting as mgr. since the release of the former chief inspector some weeks ago. Douglas remains as an inspector. Mr. Shull came here from Kansas City and was formerly in the federal service as supervisor.—Cal.

Salina, Kan.—The Weber Flour Mills Co. are plaintiffs in a suit in the district court against the county treasurer and commissioners, alleging discrimination in assessment valuation of property. The real estate and improvement value of the holdings of the mfg. company are valued at \$107,678 and they are assessed for \$141,000. Plaintiffs claim they paid unlawful tax for the first half of 1924 totaling \$1,830.44.

Bonner Springs, Kan.—The Tiblow Mills Co. plant and elvtr., which is owned by employes of the Ismert-Hincke Co. of Kansas City, has resumed operation after being idle for a long time. Martin E. Ismert, pres. of the concern, has discontinued his flour brokerage business that he may devote his time to the mill and the Sun Ray Products Co. of which he is also pres. The mill has a capacity of 600 bbls. daily.

Great Bend, Kan.—Chas. V. Brinkman was killed June 24 by the accidental discharge of a gun. He was pres. of the Walnut Creek Mlg. Co., which operate a line of elvtrs., and was in his 55th year. For twenty years he was pres. of his firm, succeeding his father. He was unmarried and is survived by two brothers and six sisters. Mr. Brinkman was widely known in the grain trade. Lawrence B. Chapman, sales mgr. of the Walnut Creek Mlg. Co., was elected pres. to succeed Mr. Brinkman.

Topeka, Kan.—The Larabee Flour Mills Corporation of Kansas City has just bought the Kaw Mlg. Co. plant here which the new owner will operate as one of its units. The plant has been inactive for a number of years and has a capacity of 1,200 bbls. per day. The additional plant gives the Larabee Co. six plants with a daily total capacity of 14,000 bbls. The local plant has a grain elvtr. of 250,000 bus. capacity and is operated by steam. Besides the local plant the Larabee Corporation operates mills at St. Joseph and Clinton, Mo., Hutchinson, Wellington and Marysville, Kan. The old name of Kaw Mlg. Co. will be retained.

KENTUCKY

Bedford, Ky.—New machinery is being installed and extensive repairing is being made in the plant of the Trimble Mlg. Co.

Germantown, Ky.—The plant of the Germantown Mlg. Co. was recently burned. Loss, \$20,000.—P. The mill will be rebuilt and will be ready to resume operation by late fall.

Paris, Ky.—The plant of the Paris Mlg. Co. was burned on June 20. Loss about \$75,000, with but \$49,000 insurance. The elvtr. was saved. The plant, which was one of the oldest in the South, was established 125 years ago. It was recently sold to the present owners for \$100,000. It is the intention of the firm to rebuild the mill immediately.

MARYLAND

Hampstead, Md.—The elvtr. and flour mill formerly owned by the Malko Mlg. & Light Co. is now operated by the Hampstead Mlg. Co.—J. F. Switzer, treas.

Baltimore, Md.—George J. Jackson has retired from the firm of Barnes, Jackson Co., Inc. The company will continue under the same firm name in charge of Edward Netre and John Frederick, officials.

MICHIGAN

Coleman, Mich.—New scales are being installed in the plant of the Coleman Elvtr. Co.

Cass City, Mich.—The Cass City Grain Co. plant was slightly damaged recently during a windstorm.

Prescott, Mich.—The Prescott Grain Co. plant was damaged recently during a windstorm. The loss was small.

Butternut, Mich.—The local plant of the Carson City Elvtr. Co. was recently damaged during a wind storm.

Webberville, Mich.—New cleaning machinery is being installed in the elvtr. of Chas. Cool by the A. D. Hughes Co.

Elmdale, Mich.—New equipment is being installed in the house of the Elmdale Elvtr. Co. by the A. D. Hughes Co.

Walden, Mich.—The Avis Mlg. Co. is adding new equipment to its plant and the A. D. Hughes Co. has the contract for the work.

Bridgewater, Mich.—The Farmers Produce Co. is installing in its plant a 24-in. motor driven Munson attrition mill. Work is being done by the A. D. Hughes Co.

Jackson, Mich.—The Jackson Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, Geo. Whipple and Oliver S. White. They have taken over the jobbing department of the Stockbridge Elvtr. Co. and are also acting as agents of the Jonesville Mlg. Co. of Jonesville.

Detroit, Mich.—W. M. Recker, who for the past 18 years has been chief grain inspector for the Board of Trade, resigned to associate with the H. W. Rickel & Co., grain dealers and maltsters. He will be in charge of elvtr. and feed department. Delmar Fasnough succeeds Mr. Recker as chief of the grain inspection department of the Board of Trade.

MINNESOTA

Isanti, Minn.—Louis C. Wickstrom has been named mgr. of the Co-operative Produce Co.

Clinton, Minn.—The Great Western Grain Co. bought the elvtr. of the Red Wing Mlg. Co.

Cokato, Minn.—A. K. Johnson of Tecumseh, Neb., has assumed charge of the Cokato Flour Mill which he lately bought.

Delavan, Minn.—The Evans Davis elvtr. was recently burned. Loss \$10,000. The building was filled with grain.

Mapleton, Minn.—Guy Treanor is the new mgr. of the Equity Elvtr. Co., succeeding I. A. Lownes who resigned.

Milroy, Minn.—The Milroy Farmers Elvtr. Co. lately added to the equipment of its plant new truck dump scales and a manlift.

Duluth, Minn.—A recent fire destroyed a part of the flooring of the engine room of the Globe Elvtr. dock No. 3 at St. Louis bay.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Sheffield Elvtr. Co. has begun making repairs of the damage done by the recent fire which will amount to \$12,000.

Henderson, Minn.—A new 20,000-bu. capacity grain elvtr. is under construction for the Nagel Grain Co. to replace the one lately lost by fire.

Clinton, Minn.—Two elvtrs. here were wrecked and we have started building a new one with a capacity of 30,000 bus.—Miller Elvtr. Co., S. A. Hollmer, agt.

Clara City, Minn.—We are installing a combination Auto Truck Dump. I am mgr. of the plant.—St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co., L. E. Robinson, mgr.

Porter, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is shingling and painting its elvtr. No new building here this year.—A. M. Christensen, agt., Eagle Roller Mills Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Frank Kelly, a well-known grain man, is now associated with the Andrews Grain Co. whom he will represent during the coming season.

Bigelow, Minn.—The addition to the elvtr. of the Farmers' Elvtr. Co. is nearing completion. It is of hollow tile, occupying a space 28x60 feet for office and storage room.

Wanamingo, Minn.—The stockholders of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. met recently in annual session and unanimously voted for the extension of the charter for another 20 years.

Lester Prairie, Minn.—The Lester Prairie Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will shortly begin the erection of a grist mill to be operated in connection with the elvtr. and the coal business.

Wylie, Minn.—D. M. Smith assumed the management of the Wylie Co-op. Elvtr. Co. on July 1, succeeding T. P. Smidesang who resigned after serving in that capacity for ten years.

Fosston, Minn.—We had a fire in our engine room on May 20th. Fire started from friction but was put out before much damage was done.—Fosston Elvtr. & Mlg. Co., S. S. Stodavold, prop. & mgr.

Litchfield, Minn.—The receivers of the Equity Elvtr. Co. recently sold the plant at auction to the Cargill Elvtr. Co. for \$1,400. No decision has been made by the new owners what they will do with plant.

Jackson, Minn.—The Fleischman Malting Co. will equip the local plant with a 5-h.p. motor and silent chain drive, and the houses at Lakefield and Edgerton will be repainted. The work will be done by the Hickok Const. Co.

Fisher, Minn.—The Independent Elvtr. was burned to the ground recently. Loss, \$15,000, partially covered by insurance. The headquarters are at Grand Forks, N. D., and the owners have announced that they will rebuild.

Minneapolis, Minn.—George A. Aylsworth, formerly a well-known member of the grain trade but in recent years engaged in other activities in New York City, will return to the grain business and has completed arrangements to again engage in the grain business, being associated with A. L. Goetzmann here.

Duluth, Minn.—New members elected to the Board of Trade are Jas. H. Ogle; memberships transferred are B. E. Baker and Edward J. Maney.

MISSOURI

Trenton, Mo.—The dismantling of the building of the old Trenton Mlg. Co. is in progress.—P.

East Prairie, Mo.—The H. S. Roberts Grain Co. is successor to the Mississippi Co. Elvtr. Co. Louis Gregory is in charge.

Carrollton, Mo.—Chas. E. Gorman of Wakenda has leased the R. V. Seward Grain Co. elvtr. The plant has just been remodeled.

West Plains, Mo.—The Peas-Moore Mlg. Co. plant, which was badly damaged by fire several months ago, will shortly resume operations.

Springfield, Mo.—The mill owners of the county met at the St. Nicholas hotel on the evening of June 30 for the purpose of establishing a grain inspector here.—P.

Buckner, Mo.—I have purchased and expect to operate the Sibley, Mo., elvtr. of 10,000 bus. capacity. My headquarters are at Buckner where I also own and operate a feed mill and elvtr.—Rex V. Hedrick.

North River (Mark p. o.), Mo.—The Knollenberg Mlg. Co. of Illinois has incorporated; capital stock, \$3,696.97. Incorporators: Grover G. Jones, Donald P. Amen. They will buy, sell, ship and deal in grain.—P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Larabee Flour Mills Corp. has leased the Union Terminal Elvtr. Co. elvtr. which is of 1,000,000 bus. capacity. This makes a total of 45 elvtrs. this company operates and gives it a total storage capacity of 4,000,000 bus.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A. M. Worden, aged 68, died June 26. He was formerly a grain buyer for the Aunt Jemima Mills Co. and various other mlg. concerns. He retired a few years ago owing to failing health. His widow and one son survive.—P.

Billings, Mo.—The Billings Mlg. Co., which also operates an elvtr., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The company's liabilities are listed at \$31,855 with assets at \$21,351. The plant is offered for sale and will be purchased by the Bank of Billings to protect its mortgage. No plans have been made for resuming operation of the plant and it is presumed it will remain idle. It is a 250-bbl. mill and was managed by F. E. Smith.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Hobart O. McVey is an applicant for membership in the Board of Trade on the transfer of Allan Cunningham.

Roy Monier, state grain and warehouse commissioner, has appointed Walter P. Counts, registrar, and Edgar Karbash, chief chemist, in the new protein laboratory.

After repeated delays the new Rosedale Mlg. Co. plant has resumed operation, replacing the one lost by fire a year ago. The new mill has a capacity of 500 bbls. of flour and 500 bbls. of corn meal per day.

John J. Schreiber, aged 55, died July 4. He was a brother of Ira Schreiber of the Schreiber Mlg. Co. and was formerly with a grain company at Minneapolis. His widow, one son and one daughter, two sisters and five brothers survive.

The sec'y of the Board of Trade has given notice that the full regular published rate must be charged for protein tests on wheat shipments to Kansas City and on samples submitted for the test. The rate applies to all, including members owning their own laboratories.

The General Commission Co., which has been merged with the Hipple Grain Co. of this city, has entered the grain business. C. L. Fontaine, Jr., is pres. of the concern and F. W. Hipple, who was pres. of the Hipple Grain Co., will be in charge of the grain department, and Mr. Fontaine will continue as a mill feed specialist.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Geo. H. Plant of the Geo. P. Plant Mlg. Co. is seriously ill but his condition is not considered critical.

S. S. Carlisle of the W. J. Edwards Grain Co. has made application for membership in the Merchants' Exchange.

Ed. Stanard of the Stanard-Tilton Mfg. Co., who lately dislocated a bone, has gone to Columbus, O., where he is in care of a specialist.

James W. Walton has been appointed registrar at the local office from this county by Roy Monier, state grain and warehouse commissioner.

J. R. Schmitt is now associated here with the main office of the Marshall Hall Grain Co. He was formerly in charge of the company's office at St. Joseph.

The Ziebold Flour Mill Co. has incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators, Gottlieb Ziebold, Alma Ziebold, H. J. Parrott and A. J. Huch. They will operate and own flour and feed mill and stores.

H. O. Blackwood of Nashville, Tenn., has applied for membership in the Merchants Exchange on John Ring's certificate of transfer. J. R. Schmitt and Val B. Campbell have also applied for membership.

The Anheuser-Busch, Inc., has secured a 50-year charter, a re-incorporation, as the other expired on July 7. The new corporation has taken over the entire capital stock of the company which is valued at \$25,860,000. Capital stock of the new company is \$18,000,000, fully paid in. The company also operates a large elevator.

The Martin Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators, Thos. K. Martin, J. M. Martin and George Bates. Though this business has been established 33 years, there has been no one by the name of Graham connected with the firm since 1912 and by re-incorporation the name was eliminated from the title.

MONTANA

Colestrip (Forsyth p. o.), Mont.—The Yellowstone Elevator Co. of Forsyth has under construction here an elevator.

Nashua, Mont.—The Imperial Elevator Co. and the Occidental Elevator Co. are each installing a new Fairbanks-Morse "Z" type engine.

Wolf Point, Mont.—The Equity Elevator Co. awarded the contract for the repairing and overhauling of plant to the Victor Const. Co.

Roy, Mont.—The Victor Const. Co. has just completed the contract for the overhauling and painting of the S. L. Dotson Elevator.

Christina, Mont.—A 15 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse type "Z" engine has just been installed in the plant of the Farmers Elevator Co. by the Victor Const. Co.

Huntley, Mont.—The Eastern Montana Elevator Co. has repaired and painted the local plant also the one at Worden, the Hickok Const. Co. doing the work.

Rapelje, Mont.—J. R. Swift of Lewistown bought the Farmers Elevator here and intends buying a line of elevators. He will install a 10-ton scale in the local plant. C. W. Franks will manage the plant.

Great Falls, Mont.—Rae Swift, who has been with the Montana Flour Mills Co. who also operate a line of elevators, for the past 18 years, has resigned to enter into business for himself. In appreciation of his long service he was tendered a banquet by the company and its employees.

Moulton (Christina, p. o.), Mont.—The burned office of the S. D. Rankin elevator has been replaced with a combination office and store building, and a 15 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse type "Z" engine and a No. 6 Dual Marquis Cleaner installed in the elevator. The Victor Const. Co. had the contract.

Stanford, Mont.—The 25,000-bu. addition to the elevator of the Stanford Roller Mills is nearing completion. Equipment to be installed in elevator includes a 10-ton Fairbanks Dump Scale, Strong Scott Lift, high speed buckets with reinforced concrete driveway pit. The work is being done by the Victor Const. Co.

NEBRASKA

Hemingford, Neb.—The Hemingford Community Club contemplates building a flour mill.

Franklin, Neb.—The Franklin Flour Mill is now the property of Mr. Brewer of Flagler, Colo.

Marion, Neb.—W. R. Redfern disposed of his elevator recently, the new owner taking charge on July 1.

Grafton, Neb.—We still retain and operate elevator at Grafton, as Wilson Grain Co. W. A. Thomas is my agent here.—V. C. Wilson.

Merna, Neb.—Roger Gorman of Colton assumed charge of the Farmers Grain & Supply Ass'n, succeeding E. T. Smith who resigned.

Ralston, Neb.—Erickson Bros., owners and operators of the Ralston Elevator, have just completed the installation of a large size Fairbanks Truck Scale.

Alexander, Neb.—Albert Pike, who was the highest bidder, became the new owner of the elevator operated by the Farmers Elevator Ass'n. Consideration, \$5,110.

Humphrey, Neb.—The Humphrey Elevator Co. is installing a 10-ton Howe Motor Truck Scale in its plant. The work is being done by the Van Ness Const. Co.

Reynolds, Neb.—I have traded my elevator here for one section of land; was formerly in grain business, no wheat in Jefferson Co., no use for an elevator.—L. L. Beachler.

Diller, Neb.—Clint Tinsman has resigned as agent for the local house of the Nye-Schneider-Jenks Co., and Ralph Lidolph, a supply man for the company, has taken temporary charge.

Upland, Neb.—The Duff Grain Co. has temporarily closed its elevators at Hildreth, Lawrence, Wilcox and this point owing to the shortage of grain. It is the first time these elevators have been closed since they were built many years ago.

Haigler, Neb.—The elevator of Koehler-Twisdale Elevator Co. was bought by W. F. Wood. The business will be conducted as Wood & Found, who operated the past year. A new Type S Fairbanks Scale is being installed and office built.—W. S. Found.

Pawnee City, Neb.—J. E. Dellehant, who owns elevators at this point, Violet, Armour and Burchard, traded the line of plants to Jas. Lower, pres. of the First National Bank of Washington, Kan., for 400 acres of land which are divided into three well improved farms.

Columbus, Neb.—The Columbus Mfg. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000. They will buy and reopen the Elevator Roller Mills plant which was sold by a receiver last November. O. J. Williamson, owner of a mill at Gothenburg, is sec'y-treas. of the new organization.

Omaha, Neb.—The Burns Grain Co., under the management of W. T. Burns, with his associates, Harry E. Scott, for eight years a member of the Scott-Wild Grain Co., and Edward Cahill, formerly with the Dawson Grain Co., have taken over the interests of the Carlisle-Burns Grain Co.

Omaha, Neb.—Milton C. Peters, head of the Peters Mill Co., died June 30 following a long illness. He was originally from St. Louis and for years was connected with the Bemis Bros. Bag Co. at that point. The Grain Exchange closed at 12:10 on July 2nd, the day of his funeral, as a tribute to his memory.

Ashland, Neb.—E. M. Kuhl bought the Albers Commission Co. business formerly owned by Railsback Bros., and will conduct it under the name of Kuhl Grain Co. Mr. Kuhl has been vice-pres. and mgr. of the plant since it was taken over by the Albers Co. He contemplates enlarging the plant and building additions which will include a modern feed mill.

Lindsay, Neb.—The Lindsay State Bank has filed suit against the Crowell Lumber & Grain Co. to recover \$115. A mortgage for that amount being given by Emil Hledik to secure a note. Hledik sold some of the corn to the defendants giving the bank an assignment for the money due. The plaintiff charges that the grain company refused to turn the money over to the bank.

Kenesaw, Neb.—The Kenesaw Elevator Co. is having installed in its elevator a Kewanee Truck Lift by I. J. Herring.

Omaha, Neb.—Central Grain Co. bought Scott Wild Grain Co. so the latter will be out of business.—Central Grain Co. John G. Wild, pres. of the new company, was for eight years floor salesman and a member of the Scott Wild Grain Co. Fred R. Deffenbaugh, sec'y of the Central Grain Co., who has made a specialty of handling milling wheat, was for years associated in important capacities with well known Omaha mlg. and grain concerns. The new company will do a general grain business.

NEW ENGLAND

Easthampton, Mass.—James A. Sturges & Co. are now located in new quarters.

Brighton, Mass.—Ogden & Thompson, grain dealers, had a fire in their plant on June 17. Loss, \$5,000.

Westport, Conn.—The Saugatuck-Westport grain warehouse, recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt.—S.

Boston, Mass.—Landry Brothers, whose buildings were partially destroyed in a recent fire, are rebuilding their grain and feed warehouses.—S.

Boston, Mass.—The John A. Schroeder Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators, John A. Schroeder, LeRoy W. Todd, and Robert W. Sawyer. The firm will deal in grain.

Williamsburgh, Mass.—A. L. Higgins has taken over the H. G. Hill Co. grain mill which for a number of years was conducted by Miss M. Genevieve Hill and her sister, Mrs. Eveline Holton.

Ansonia, Conn.—Following the retirement from the Ansonia Grain Co. of Howard E. Green, the business is to be dissolved and the buildings and other assets of the company will be sold.—S.

New Haven, Conn.—The Moran-Patton Co., recently formed by Thos. F. Moran and Jos. J. Patton, has taken over the Crittenden-Benham Co., dealers in grain, hay and flour. The new owners assumed charge on July 1. The business was established in 1860.

Middleboro, Mass.—Two sheds belonging to the Washburn Grain Co. elevator were burned on June 23 with contents, consisting of four carloads of hay, two carloads of mixed feed, also roofing, shingles, paper, cement, lime, etc., valued at \$1,000. Buildings were valued at \$5,000.

NEW YORK

Rochester, N. Y.—The mill of the Sperry-Gerard Mfg. Co. was slightly damaged by fire on June 22.

Oswego, N. Y.—The Ontario Mfg. Co., a large feed concern, is planning to erect a large storage building.

Oswego, N. Y.—The old Stevenson Malt House and the Hover Flour Mill, which have been idle for a time, are being dismantled.

New York, N. Y.—E. F. Richards has lately associated with Jackson Bros. & Co. of Chicago whom he will represent on the Produce Exchange floor.

New York, N. Y.—J. C. Friedrich has severed his connection with the J. W. Hamilton, Inc., and will no longer represent the firm on the Produce Exchange.

New York, N. Y.—Henry J. Dahl has become associated with the firm of Guild & Co. as a general partner and resigned from the Bunge-North American Grain Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.—James Stewart & Co. have the contract for the construction of the 3,000,000-bu. concrete elevator on the Buffalo river for the Interstate Elevator Corporation of New York, N. Y.

New York, N. Y.—Smith, Murphy & Co. of Winnipeg have opened a grain exporting office with C. W. Mott in charge. Mr. Mott is spending two months abroad visiting continental markets.

Buffalo, N. Y.—There have been no changes in the management of the Export Elevator Co. H. W. Hudson is mgr. and C. C. Durst is superintendent.—Export Elevator Co., H. W. Hudson, mgr.



We Carry a Complete
Stock of
Sprocket Chains
in all sizes.

Our line of Grain Elevator
Machinery is complete.

American Machinery & Supply Co.
Omaha, Nebr.

Howe Scales Kewanee Dumps

Buffalo, N. Y.—Frederick G. Pierce and Miss Loretta Irene Quinn of Williamsville, a suburb, were married on June 24. Mr. Pierce is associated with his father in the management of the Great Eastern & Dakota Elvtr. Corporation.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The H-O Cereal Co., Inc., with its subsidiary, the H-O Cereal Co. of Canada, Ltd., was merged with the Hecker Cereal Co. of New York. The new companies will hereafter be known as the Hecker H-O Co., Inc., and the Hecker H-O Co. of Canada, Ltd. Both executive offices and mills will be at Buffalo.

NORTH DAKOTA

Bentley, N. D.—We will make repairs on our elvtr. in July.—Bentley Equity Exchange.

Greene, N. D.—The repairing of the plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. is now in progress.

Meiville, N. D.—The Star Elvtr. Co. contemplates installing a truck dump in its plant here this summer.

Calio, N. D.—The Northland Elvtr. Co., formerly owned by L. L. Kruchten, has installed a new air dump.

Adams, N. D.—The Farmed Elvtr. Co. bought the Independent elvtr. here and will take charge on July 20.

Hettinger, N. D.—The new grain elvtr. under construction for the Hettinger Equity Union is nearing completion.

Minto, N. D.—The Grain Growers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has voted to increase the capital stock from \$5,000 to \$15,000.

Courtenay, N. D.—The plant of the Woodworth Elvtr. was dismantled and used for the construction of the plant at Loma.

Prosper, N. D.—The rebuilding of the elvtr. operated by the Equity Elvtr. & Trade Co. has just been completed at a cost of \$4,000.

Goodrich, N. D.—We are painting the elvtr. and installing lightning rods, engine and pam and building pits.—G. Doering Elvtr. Co.

Courtenay, N. D.—The Atlantic Elvtr. Co. and the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n will equip their plants with new dumps for the coming crop.—X.

Devils Lake, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Co. has contracted for the installation of lightning rods in all its plants. Kelly Bros. have the contract.

Edmore, N. D.—The Farmers Shipping & Supply Co. is installing a Kewanee Dump. We will install lightning rods.—Edmore Grain Co., O. M. Eulam, mgr.

Heaton, N. D.—The Heaton Farmers Elvtr. Co. let the contract to the Hickok Const. Co. for the installation of a Strong-Scott Dump and general repairing of the plant.

Hebron, N. D.—We are going to install new Gerber Double Distributing Spouts and make general repairs on our plant.—Hebron Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., G. M. Schuler, mgr.

Sykeston, N. D.—The Hickok Const. Co. has secured the contract for the installation of a Kewanee Truck Dump, steel grate and repairing of plant for the C. J. Lundy Elvtr.

Lisbon, N. D.—The P. E. Overland Elvtr. Co. has awarded the contract for the installation of G. E. Motors, Strong-Scott Dump, grates and general repairing on plant to the Hickok Const. Co.

Hurdsfield, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. let the contract to the Hickok Const. Co. for equipping the local plant and the one at Sykeston with Kewanee Dump, steel grate and repairing of both plants.

Lawton, N. D.—The Lawton Grain Co. has just installed a Strong-Scott Dump, a 15-h.p. type "Z" Fairbanks Engine and other new machinery in its plant here. Contract was awarded the Hickok Const. Co.

Glenfield, N. D.—The Glenfield Grain Co. has just installed a Kewanee Truck Dump, steel grates, new belt and cups and made general repairs on roofs and machinery. The Hickok Const. Co. had the contract for the work.

Jarvis (Bisbee, p. o.), N. D.—The Farmers Grain Co. of Bisbee bought the Henry Hammerly elvtr. here which they will dismantle and remove to Bisbee to replace the one they lost by fire recently. J. A. Thornton has the contract.

Medina, N. D.—O. T. Griffith, who managed the local plant for the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., has resigned and accepted a position with the Atwood-Larson Co., of Minneapolis whom he will represent in North Dakota and Montana west of the Missouri river.

Anamoose, N. D.—The Schmidt Gulack Co. has installed at each of its plants, Kief, Ruso and the local one, a Strong-Scott Dump and steel grates. Equipped each plant with new legs, belts and cups and made general repairs, the Hickok Const. Co. doing the work.

Fairmount, N. D.—The Fairmount Grain Co. has gone out of business, the old elvtr. is beyond repair; think they will tear it down. John Turback runs the only elvtr. in town and owns it. The Acme Grain Co. of Minneapolis is buying grain in the old mill building.—X.

Parshall, N. D.—Our new concrete elvtr. is now under construction. This is to be a 50,000-bu. capacity house with 24 bins, equipped with three cleaners, four stands of elvtr. legs. It will be modern in every way and is being constructed by the Eberhardt Const. Co. We expect to be ready for the fall business.—Parshall Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., R. A. Torgerson, mgr.

Parshall, N. D.—The Robideaux Grain Co. awarded the contract for a 40,000-bu. elvtr. to the Hickok Const. Co. The elvtr. will have 16 bins, cross work floor, modern office and testing room, with full basement under both office and testing room. There will also be a dust room and provision made for underground oil storage, two stands of elvtr. legs, boot tank and 14-ft. driveway. A 20-h.p. Fairbanks engine, 18-ft 10-ton Fairbanks Dump Scale, Strong-Scott Air Dump with steel grates and 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale will be included in the equipment.

Litchville, N. D.—The Woodworth Elvtr. Co. has made improvements in its line of elvtrs. throughout the state. At the plant here a Kewanee Dump with steel grate was installed and repairing done on the driveway and elvtr. The plant at Sanborn received a Kewanee Dump and steel grate and was generally repaired. The plants at Adams, Nekoma, Hoffman, Rohrville and Manfred each were equipped with Kewanee Dumps and steel grates and were generally repaired. The plants at Donny, Edgeland, Kensall and Anamoose each received a Strong-Scott Dump and steel grates and had some repairing done, the work being done by the Hickok Const. Co.

OHIO

Liberty Center, O.—Earl Murdock resigned as mgr. of the Liberty Center Grain & Stock Co.

Mt. Blanchard, O.—A. J. Lippincott has assumed the management of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Perrysburg, O.—A scooper operates here.—Perrysburg Grain & Seed Co., George Perkins, mgr.

Oakwood, O.—Bidlack & Burt, new owners of the J. W. Whitney elvtr., are remodeling the plant.

Cincinnati, O.—The Cleveland Grain & Mfg. Co. will be located in the Traction building after July 15.

Vanlue, O.—The Vanlue Grain & Supply Co. will install a 20-h.p. motor to replace the gas engine in its plant.

Fremont, O.—The A. D. Hughes Co. has the contract for the installing of a new attrition mill in the plant of the Barlow Mfg. Co.

Lima, O.—E. T. Dickey has resigned his position as mgr. of the Jewel Grain Co. of Jewel and has accepted a position with the Ackerman Co.

Columbus, O.—No effort will be made to repair loss by fire to the building formerly used by Williams Mfg. Co. Officials put the value at \$10,000.

Deshler, O.—The Deshler Farmers Elvtr. Co. is equipping the local plant and the one at Custer with corn crackers and graders. J. M. Bell has the contract.

Mt. Cory, O.—The Mt. Cory Elvtr. was formerly the Latham & Wise elvtr. It is of 10,000 bu. capacity and is a metal covered wood structure.—D. C. Main, mgr.

Larue, O.—J. Elmer Harris has assumed the management of the Larue Farmers Exchange Co., succeeding Mr. Lippincott who has been named mgr. of an elvtr. at Mt. Blanchard.

Xenia, O.—The DeWine Grain & Mfg. Co. is making improvements at the mill and elvtr. by installing a manlift, dust collector, reel and bran finisher. The equipment was secured from J. M. Bell.

Genoa, O.—D. D. La Plant has succeeded A. McDougal as mgr. of the Equity Exchange.

Mansfield, O.—We are rebuilding our mill which was destroyed by fire March 27. Have been operating the feed side for 30 days and will be ready to start flour side July 20 with a new 75-bbl. unit.—Lantz Bros.

Minster, O.—The Minster Mfg. Co. has equipped its grinding plant with a Bauer 24-inch attrition crusher and mixer. A "Three-in-One" Eureka Mixer for custom grinding is also being installed. J. M. Bell is doing the work.

Upper Sandusky, O.—S. J. Welker, mgr. of the U. S. Commission Co., bought the Sheets Flour Mill and leased it to the U. S. Commission Co. which will operate it as a flour mill and feed store, having installed feed grinding equipment.

Cincinnati, O.—Frank L. Watkins was tendered a testimonial luncheon on June 30 by members of the Cincinnati Hay & Grain Exchange on the Exchange floor. Mr. Watson recently resigned as pres. of the Exchange on account of his firm acquiring an elvtr. at Mansfield to which point he was transferred as mgr.

Jackson, O.—The construction of the new warehouse for the Peter Mfg. Co. is progressing rapidly. The building will be fireproof and is being constructed of brick. It replaces the one lost by fire in April. Work on the reconstruction of the mill, which will also be fireproof, is now progressing satisfactorily. Despite the handicap the plant has been in operation.

OKLAHOMA

Frederick, Okla.—C. A. Calvert of the firm of Calvert & Abercrombie, died here recently.

Woodward, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. elvtr. with 700 bus. of wheat and 1,000 bus. of kafir was lately burned.

Rocky, Okla.—Harry Dunn, mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, has an infection in the foot from stepping on a nail.

Shawnee, Okla.—W. H. Williams, sales mgr. of the Shawnee Mfg. Co., was named mgr. of the company's grain department.

Sayre, Okla.—J. F. McGrath, who has been operating the Farmers' Elvtr. here for more than a year, recently bought it at a foreclosure sale.

Manchester, Okla.—The State Line Elvtr. Co. has just completed the installation of a 15-h.p. electric motor and elvtr. cups in its elvtr.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The D. J. Rutledge Grain Co. and the R. H. Conyers Grain Co. have opened offices in the Grain Exchange building.

Cashlon, Okla.—B. E. Blanchard of Oklahoma City has leased the plant of the Heller-Stadler Grain Co. and will have it in operation when the crops begin to move.

Walters, Okla.—The McAnaw Grain Co. has established a wholesale grain, feed and flour business. John McAnaw is mgr. of the firm. The firm is using the old mill of R. H. Sultan to make the feed.

Alva, Okla.—A double shift is at work on the addition of the elvtr. of the Alva Roller Mills, local branch of the Kansas Flour Mills. A shortage of help has delayed the construction but the addition is expected to be completed shortly.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—L. O. Street, pres., and C. F. Prouty, sec'y of the Grain Dealers Ass'n, have districted the state into group meetings and successful meetings were held during the last week in June at points in east and west Oklahoma.

OREGON

Portland, Ore.—The Portland Flour Mills Co. has decreased its capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$10,000.

Ontario, Ore.—The Andrews Grain Co. has filed a petition in bankruptcy with assets listed at \$6,099 and liabilities at \$20,039.

Ontario, Ore.—The Cash Grain Co. which operated here a number of years ago has leased a property and again resumed operation of the former business they conducted here. E. W. Howland is the mgr.

PENNSYLVANIA

Halifax, Pa.—The mill operated here by Anthony Lio & Son was burned to the ground on June 22.

The Pennsylvania Millers' State Ass'n will hold its 48th annual convention in Atlantic City, N. J., in September.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Notice was posted in the Commercial Exchange that the following memberships would be sold at public auction on July 22: John Lynch, Arbuckle-Gordon Co., John J. Buckley Co., Inc., and the Walters Mfg. Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Baltic, S. D.—The elvtr. of J. T. Scroggs was slightly damaged recently by lightning.

Broadland, S. D.—Lightning rods have been installed in the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Bonilla, S. D.—Sheldon F. Reese is now the owner of the elvtr. owned by the Bonilla Equity Exchange.

Huron, S. D.—Sheldon F. Reese is installing a heating plant in his feed mill and making other improvements in his plant.

Onida, S. D.—The Sully Co-op. Ass'n will make extensive repairs on its plant here this month and also install a new engine.

Gettysburg, S. D.—The Gettysburg Mfg. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators, H. M. Lake, J. A. Lake, Hewitt Turner.

Manchester, S. D.—Lightning caused the fire on July 5 which burned to the ground the Atlas Elvtr. here with 12,000 bus. of grain. Insured.

New Effington, S. D.—The Great Western Grain Co. is having general repairing done on its local plant. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Stratford, S. D.—We are installing a new Strong-Scott Dump. No improvements are being made on any elvtrs. here.—Ferne Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., C. A. Bahr, agt.

Wallace, S. D.—The Tenney Co. elvtr. will undergo some repairing. The Atlas Elvtr. Co. and the Great Western Grain Co. have made repairs on local plants.—Atlas Elvtr. Co.

Henry, S. D.—The two elvtrs. operated here formerly by the Pot Exchange are closed, and did not function last year. Do not know whether they will operate this year or not.—X.

Northville, S. D.—E. W. Ronning has been named mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. succeeding W. H. Boekelheide who lately resigned to take charge of the Cresbard Grain Co. at Cresbard which he is operating.

Flandreau, S. D.—The Fleischman Malting Co. awarded contract to the Hickok Const. Co. for the rodding and rebracing of its plant here which will also be repainted and generally repaired.

Frankfort, S. D.—We have installed new motors, one 5-h.p. for elvtr. cupola, one 2-h.p. for air compressor for our new Strong-Scott Air Pressure Dump.—Eagle Roller Mill Co., P. W. Hansen, agent.

Pierre, S. D.—We own and operate the only elvtr. operating here at present. It is reported that Frank Pettijohn has bot an old elvtr. which he intends to repair and rebuild to some extent and put in shape to do business.—Rood & Spargur.

Wecota, S. D.—Three elvtrs. are located here. The Security Elvtr. Co. is still in the hands of the receiver and not in operation. The Farmers operate the year around. The former Pacific Elvtr. Co., which is owned and operated by the McKay Bros., will be known as the Pacific Grain Co. They will open shortly. I see no reason why the three elvtrs. should not run to full capacity.—X.

SOUTHEAST

Cairo, Ga.—We will not rebuild.—Cairo Mill & Elvtr. Co.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—Following the election of Wm. L. Johnson of this city as v. p. of the Halliday Mfg. Co., the general sales office of that concern was removed here from Cairo, Ill.

Dyersburg, Tenn.—We have surrendered our charter, in fact quit business two years ago. will not resume.—Ewell Mfg. Co., M. W. Ewell. Mill and elvtr. still on hand but idle.

Nashville, Tenn.—We bought the elvtr. formerly owned by W. H. Crozier & Co. and are operating it. In this elvtr. we are equipped to handle grain in any way, having a sheller, drier and feed mill.—Bell Grain Co., W. P. Bell.

Nashville, Tenn.—Kittrell & Mizell have taken over the grain, feed and hay business of the late R. H. Worke of the R. H. Worke Co. Mr. Kittrell was formerly associated with Mr. Worke. The new owners will expand the business.

Memphis, Tenn.—I have been connected with the grain business for the past twenty years and bought an interest in Ben H. Williamson & Co. and will be actively connected with Mr. Williamson. The business will continue under the name of Ben H. Williamson & Co.—M. G. Odeneal.

TEXAS

Waco, Tex.—We have discontinued the grain handling.—H. F. Hellmuth & Co.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Transit Grain & Commission Co. has removed to a more commodious suite of offices.

Tulia, Tex.—The Abernathy Elvtr. Co. has installed a new and modern equipment, including a 50 h.p. motor.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange is seeking a site for the erection of a new building.

Graham, Tex.—Eight new concrete tanks for the Graham Mill & Elvtr. Co. are completed which give the firm a total capacity of 200,000 bus.

Sherman, Tex.—A meeting of creditors of the Pittman & Harrison Co. was held here July 7 to declare a dividend of 10 per cent and act on attorney's fee.

White Deer, Tex.—J. L. Brooks was lately named mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here succeeding Rev. Root Pryde who resigned. Mr. Brooks was with the Liske Grain Co. at Hale Center.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The federal judge allowed claims amounting to \$62,000 against the defunct Walker Grain Co. Claims amounting to \$38,000 were set aside following a review of the case. Both sides gave notice for appeal.

Plainview, Tex.—The Plainview Grain Exchange met on June 18 in annual session and elected the following officers: E. N. Nobles, pres.; Burton Thornton, v. p.; A. C. Cox, sec'y-treas. The directors include Albert Hinn, Ben Smith, John W. Elliott and W. L. Porter.

Houston, Tex.—The contract for the erection of the Municipal Elvtr. was awarded to the Fegles Const. Co. The plan of elvtr. was designed by John S. Metcalf Co. and the contract for equipping the plant with elevating and conveying machinery was awarded to the Webster Mfg. Co.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—The James C. Hunt Grain Co. has resumed operation under that name after a four-year retirement during which time the plant was operated by the Mytinger Mfg. & Grain Co., who had it under lease. The plant has a capacity of 350,000 bus. Wade P. Geraghty will manage the plant.

Sherman, Tex.—The G. B. R. Smith Mfg. Co. is making improvements at the plant and has under construction a new concrete pit and is putting in new scales replacing the old ones. An extension has also been made on the concrete loading dock to handle five cars instead of three and to spot twelve cars at one time.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—Jos. M. Parker, after five years' service as mgr. of the Sperry Flour Mills Co. here, has resigned to assume the management of the Prune and Apricot Growers Ass'n of Southern California. He is succeeded by H. P. Iverson who has been with the Sperry Co. for 17 years and began as a clerk at Salinas, Calif. Mr. Parker has served as pres. of the Grain Exchange.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—An inter-city grain club which embraces grain dealers here and at Ogden has been organized by the Exchange. Meetings to be held every two weeks alternating between the two cities. L. S. Beckett is pres. and Warner Arthur, sec'y. A branch exchange will be opened here shortly in which an inspection office will be located. The branch exchange at Pocatello has been closed.

Tremonton, Utah.—The elvtr. formerly operated here by the Hylton Flour Mill has been sold to the Globe Mills.

Tremonton, Utah.—We still own a warehouse and elvtr. here, but have it leased to the Lars Anderson & Co.—Vogeler Seed & Produce Co.

WASHINGTON

Edwall, Wash.—Edward J. Beck bought of H. C. Bancroft, receiver for the Edwall Grain Co., the latter's elvtr. and warehouse for \$10,000.

Creston, Wash.—The Washington Grain & Mfg. Co. has leased from the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. the local bulk elvtr. and warehouse and also a warehouse at Davenport, Omans and Rocklyn.

Waitsburg, Wash.—William B. Shaffer, former pres. of the North Pacific Millers Ass'n and pres. of the Preston-Shaffer Mfg. Co., died July 1. He was also pres. of the First National Bank of Athena, Ore. His widow and one daughter survive.

Seattle, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n's adoption of the schedule on wheat discounts has been approved generally by the commercial organizations of the Pacific Northwest. Mlg. discounts on wheat are as follows: 58 lbs., 1c; 57, 2c; 56, 4c; 55, 6c; 54, 8c; 53, 10c; 52, 13c; 51, 16c; 50, 19c.

WISCONSIN

Cudahy, Wis.—I contemplate building a new elvtr. in Minnesota.—Anton Helgeson.

Chilton, Wis.—Roy Taylor of Coloma has been named mgr. of the flour, feed and grain department of the Knauf & Tesch Co. here.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Howard Mallon, a member of the Grain Marketing Co. and the Exchange, was married June 27 to Miss Catherine Carney of this city.

Milwaukee, Wis.—C. W. Louis Kassuba, a former grain broker, died on July 2 after long illness, aged 73 years. Until his retirement ten years ago he was at the head of the Kassuba Commission Co. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Chicago Board of Trade. Two daughters and two sons survive.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: The only complete, the most up-to-date and latest grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.25; cloth, \$1.75.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches. cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 7th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages 4½x5½ ins. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. Price in English, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 412 pages, 8½x10½ inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6¼x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision) Sixth Edition. Retaining the essential features of the 5 edition published in 1901, for use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code (1923) is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6¼x8¼ ins. 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

Seeds

Nashville, Tenn.—Mail addressed to C. W. Henderson Co., seed dealers here, has been returned marked "Not Found."

Harlingen, Tex.—G. C. Clark, M. and M. C. Jaynes are recent incorporators of the Eastern Seed & Grain Co. at \$3,000.

Santa Ana, Cal.—B. R. Newcom is just about thru moving his seed and feed business into his new 60x125 ft. building.

Dunkirk, N. Y.—Fire damaged the two-story warehouse of the Consumers' Seed Co., June 13, to the extent of \$40,000.

St. Charles, Ill.—S. W. Pike recently incorporated for \$40,000. The seed concern was capitalized by Chas. T., Elbert and Ernest C. Pike.

Wendell, Ida.—M. B. McCoy has taken possession of the recently completed Eaton Bros. building and is using it for cleaning grain and seed.

Evansville, Ind.—William H. Small died June 30 at Franklin, Ind., after a year's illness. For many years he headed W. H. Small & Co., a million dollar seed concern doing a national business.

Clarinda, Ia.—Broadcasting station WHO is now the property of the A. A. Berry Seed Co. and is to be moved here from Des Moines for them.

Hamburg, Ia.—Paul Travis became a member of the Irving Seed Co. June 29. He formerly was connected with the Good Bros. Elvtr. & Seed Co.

Olney, Ill.—We are adding 9,000 sq. ft. to our floor space and two clippers in our cleaning dept., as well as elevators and conveyors.—H. L. Vice, Olney Seed & Feed Co.

Hattiesburg, Miss.—Fire did \$8,000 damage to the propertise of the Hightower Seed Co. earlier this month, however, the damage was repaired and the stocks renewed within the following ten days.

St. Louis, Mo.—Joseph Currie, 54, ill for some three months, died June 24 from disease complications. He was mgr. of the seed cleaning dept. of the Prunty Seed & Grain Co. at the time of his death. Mr. Currie was connected with this firm since 1885.

Augusta, Ga.—The N. L. Willet Seed Co. is in the hands of G. S. Alexander, just appointed receiver by the court. The death of Ryerson Guess, mgr.-owner, and litigation over collection of some insurance due the concern, are contributory causes, it is said.

Ida Grove, Ia.—The United Pop Corn Co. has just incorporated for \$150,000 to conduct an elevator and drying business; sell, handle, clean and condition popcorn, erect storage buildings, manufacture popping machines, etc. J. M. King of Sioux City is pres.; C. A. McCann of Chicago, v.-pres.; and F. D. Babcock, sec'y-treas.

Imports and Exports of Seeds.

Imports and exports of seeds for May, compared with May, 1924, and for 11 months ending May, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	IMPORTS		11 mos. ending May	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Alfalfa, lbs.....	8,350	610,704	4,809,960	12,095,074
Beans, lbs.....	3,276,017	9,268,331	78,924,102	50,100,078
Peas, lbs.....	801,983	746,222	27,916,235	14,617,513
Clover, lbs.....	423,264	542,616	28,944,019	52,805,569
Gr. seeds, lbs.....	130,953	59,534	3,510,669	4,490,230
	EXPORTS		11 mos. ending May	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Alfalfa, lbs.....	2,701	8,945	401,458	309,751
Beans, lbs.....	19,366	34,776	522,922	956,016
Peas, lbs.....	4,431	5,450	58,473	108,210
Clover, lbs.....	10,279	59,008	1,859,398	784,019
Timothy, lbs.....	739,065	432,784	16,498,966	15,455,945
Other gr. seeds, lbs.....	158,625	146,547	5,443,589	3,349,737

Phoenix, Ariz.—The J. G. Peppard Co. has entered into a working agreement with the Roosevelt Hay Growers Ass'n to handle alfalfa seed for them. The latter just purchased the Armstrong Mill and warehouse at Six Points, where the ultra-modern machinery is being installed for the cleaning and handling of the seed. Large storage space is afforded them thru this acquisition.

Seneca, N. Y.—Dr. Wm. Crocker, director of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Yonkers, N. Y., in addressing the American Ass'n of Nurserymen's convention held here June 23-26, explained that the hard seed of white sweet clover grows well if subjected to the alternating freezing and thawing temperatures of winter artificially applied and results in high germination.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 3.—Large European consumption of the previous large and high priced Argentine flax crop and the limited demand for this present small crop is explainable in the comparative value of oils for soap making. Rotterdam cables: "Soy bean oil now dearer than linseed oil. European crushers buying linseed liberally. September-December oil is 1c per gallon under prompt."—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Fairfield, Ill.—We have torn down the old seed cleaning plant and are replacing it with a modern concrete structure which will be fully equipped to handle all kinds of field seeds. Red top clover is a specialty in this section and our new plant will be capable of handling from 30 to 40 cars a year. It will be inclosed and used for storage this season, the machinery being transferred and installed next spring.—C. E. Keith, L. J. Keith & Son.

Olney, Ill.—We have installed a corn cracking and feed mixing plant in our 30,000 bu. elvtr. on the B. & O.; and plan to greatly extend our feed manufacturing activities within the coming year, doubling the capacity of our poultry feed equipment and installing sweet feed mixing machinery with capacity for at least 2 cars a day, in a new building to be added to the present plant. Grain receiving pits and part of the foundation have already been constructed.—Shultz Seed Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Our reports on flax is quite varied. We judge from the information sent by our correspondents that the crop is extremely spotted. Some of it was seeded very early and did not germinate because of the dry weather. Other was seeded later, after the rains. It is now in all stages of development, some fields being 4 inches high, while others are in bloom and some are even in the boll. North Dakota has the greatest flax acreage and the conditions there are the best of the four states. In Minnesota and South Dakota a considerable amount of flax was sown on old ground, and most of this is so weedy that the yield will be greatly reduced.—W. G. Hudson, Van Dusen Harrington Co.

Toledo, O.—Clover seed rather a dull affair; very light trade with selling orders predominating early part of week. Reverse happened latter part. Most people are now willing to await developments. Bumper crop probably not possible due to adverse conditions last fall and again this spring. The hot spell last of May and early June certainly put a crimp in many a meadow. But remember rains finally came and brought relief in many sections which now talk loudly of better possibilities. No doubt conditions changed very much for the better over the entire seed belt, but we have a much reduced acreage. Foreign situation is still an unknown quantity. Early European conditions did not look encouraging but think weather been much better lately. The price \$14 to \$15 ought to fit present conditions. Of course the domestic crop must still go through the critical period but the late rains gave it a very good start.—J. F. Zahm & Co.

San Antonio, Tex.—The Winter Garden Development Co. has been incorporated for \$300,000 by Henry Hagelstein and Victor E. Stapper, for the purpose of handling seeds.

Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin seedsmen and seed dealers will meet at the Agronomy Building of the University of Wisconsin for their second annual conference on July 15-16. A trip to the experimental station crop breeding plots and fields is one of the features of the program. Some 300 invitations have been issued, however, it is presumed all interested parties are welcome to attend.

Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers' Ass'n.

The Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers' Ass'n, meeting at the Drake Hotel in Chicago on June 22-23 (the first session of which was reported in the last number of the Journal), by resolution authorized:

The imposition of a \$2,000 fine on any member adjudged to have violated the constitution and by-laws of the ass'n;

The Grievances Com'te to report names and addresses of seedsmen guilty of perpetrating fraud, misrepresentation, or unfair and improper business practices;

The president to appoint two members to attend the Ass'n of Seed Analysts convention for the purpose of conference and to render such assistance as seedsmen may be able to offer;

The treasurer of the ass'n to subscribe for the second revision of the compilation of U. S. seed laws, about to be made;

That this ass'n recommends that members selling imported red clover and alfalfa seed state on invoices or on the attached labels the country of growth of said seeds;

The limiting of the expenditures of the Grievances Com'te to \$500 for the ensuing year;

That the worthy example for strict integrity in all business dealings set by Chas. E. Prunty be commended to the members of this organization, and others, and that profound sympathy be extended to the bereaved family of both Mr. Prunty and the late Albert Dickinson.

James H. Burdett spoke along lines of publicity. He is the director of the National Garden Bureau.

Counsel Curtis Nye Smith delivered a short report.

Dr. David Schmidt, working under direction of the hard seed fellowship at the University of Wisconsin, discussed the problem and nature of hard seeds.

President Fred W. Kellogg was presented with a silver pitcher at the close of the meeting in appreciation of his untiring efforts in behalf of the organization. Sec'y Clarence K. Jones was tokened with a silver platter for the same worthy reason.

Officers of last year were complimented with re-election to the following offices: Fred W. Kellogg, Milwaukee, pres.; E. F. Crossland, Toronto, Ont., vice pres.; and Clarence K. Jones, Baltimore, sec'y.

Seed Movement in June.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1924, were as follows:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	Receipts	1924	1925	1924
Chicago, bus....	22,000	231,000	9,000	2,000
Duluth, bus....	393,685	94,248	236,622	129,842
Milwaukee, bus....	1,430	5,720	.....	1,233
Minneapolis, bus....	441,840	296,000	30,090	77,660
New York, bus....	268,000	470,000	.....	.....
Superior, bus....	352,212	74,010	183,144	46,164
	KAFIR AND MILO		Shipments	
	Receipts	1924	1925	1924
Kans. City, bus....	440,000	261,800	312,000	274,000
St. Louis, bus....	134,400	13,200	121,200	34,420
Wichita, bus....	49,200	24,000	35,600	24,000
Cincinnati, bus....	12,600	4,200	.....	.....
	CLOVER		Shipments	
	Receipts	1924	1925	1924
Chicago, lbs....	27,000	41,000	54,000	230,000
Milwaukee, lbs....	455	1,155	.....	691,625
New York, bags....	*90	.....	425	49
†Toledo, bags....	.....	86	68	36
	TIMOTHY		Shipments	
	Receipts	1924	1925	1924
Chicago, lbs....	664,000	315,000	232,000	416,000
Milwaukee, lbs....	60,000	150,000	.....	782,965
Toledo, bags....	334	171	39	3

*Timothy receipts included. †Alsike included.

Have You Faith in Yourself or Your Business?

(From an address by E. C. Eikenberry, Camden, O., before the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n)

"Business is Business" is an old, outworn expression too often used half in justification and half in distinction. It is a relic of the days of ruthless competition, sharp practice, antedating the birth of modern ethical standards. Then there seemed a justification in the nature of business for deception and trickery and the exercise of advantage of strength over weakness and ignorance. Many a conscience has soothed itself by a repetition of this phrase even to the point of turning a disreputable transaction into a subject of self-congratulation.

The man of business, in private life might be an idealist by nature, a lover of his fellows, ready to aid the needy and comfort the distressed, but when he played the game his better impulses were suppressed and no soft emotions were permitted to soften the hardness of his bargaining or the relentlessness with which he pursued an advantage. There was an immediateness about the results he sought to achieve that drew the curtain on the future. The profit of the present loomed so large as to hide the reputation of the future.

The old order is passing. Business may not be more moral but it, at least, is more prudent, exercises more foresight. The profit of today is not ignored, but more consideration is bestowed on the policies of the present in relation to results of the future. Approved business devices of a generation since would now be esteemed disreputable if not actually criminal. For instance, the acceptance of rebates on freight charges, on insurance premiums, on commissions or brokerage fees, if not legally forbidden, have been stigmatized by public opinion as disreputable and unworthy. Business morals have been written into law. There is a wide-spread confusion of cause and result.

Morality has not been legislated into business. All the legislation on all our statute books has not and cannot make men, nor the business of men moral. Morality ever is the product of conviction and is from the heart. It receives its impulses from deep lying motives. Moral standards develop under the warmth of conviction and the light of prudent understanding. They grow into laws at the behest of public opinion and are in no sense the product of legal enactment. Experience, enlightenment, education develop their height and character, legislation follows and records.

Then pointing to the nature of its laws and the excellence of their statutes, a people boasts of its progress. The progress was actual before the record was made. The figures on the score-board did not win or lose the game; they are but the record of the movement of the players. They are history, preserving for the future evidence of the skill of the actors, of the result of their impulses and motives. We have a happy genius of enacting into statute principles which we have proven and rules of conduct which have already passed the stage of intelligent approval.

All legislation is the product of public opinion. However formed, public opinion may be wrong, then its legislation is wrong. The agitator labors to mould public opinion, so does the educator. The agitator may gather the storm that blows us on the rock but education will eventually develop the tide and the steady wind that will blow us off again. Legislation only makes a record of our course. We spend too much energy fighting unwise legislation and too little energy in developing enlightened and intelligent public opinion.

There is an inherent selfishness in business. This cannot be otherwise than true so long as business is conducted to gratify the primal instinct of man for the accumulation of material individual possessions and the enjoyment of the comforts of life. This selfishness is beneficent when it is enlightened in its conception of responsibility to society as a whole and when it is properly guided and restrained and elevated in its satisfactions. Human selfishness is necessary to human progress. It is good when it reaches by right paths and processes that gratify it or that satisfy it. The method of satisfaction and not the satisfaction itself determines its quality. However it is necessary to human progress, it cannot be refined nor ennobled by legislation.

"Thou shalt not" never closes a road unless that road has already been proven by human experience to be undesirable or impractical. The barrier of the law is a barrier when erected and maintained by public opinion, lacking this support it is a fiction.

Motives in human action are the essentials; statute may direct the course of the stream, but it never alters the bitterness or the sweetness of the spring to which the stream owes its source. Culture nor education will not suffice nor can dependence be placed on moral sense,

which often is imperfect and seldom sound. I, self, am the primary, always present factor of consideration. There is in me and in you a constant conflict between what I am and what I would like to be. There is an ego by my side, sometimes my strengthening friend, sometimes my desolating enemy. I know him as my better self or my lower nature. But after all there is an elemental reach after better things, a sort of intuitive striving toward an existence better and happier than that we experience in our toil and struggle. At any rate I want to grow toward the sun. It is this striving, this groping, this intuitive urge and hope, call it religion, call it aspiration, call it better nature, name it as you may, that must refine the grossness and soften the hardness of business selfishness and make of it an element of beneficence and progress.

The formation of a code of ethics, the expression of trade rules as applying to your business, to my business, will not alter the fact that every article in that code is to be interpreted by myself for the guidance of myself and that the benefit of any doubt as to the rightness or the wrongness of any business transaction as measured by a table of ethics will always accrue in my own consciousness to the justification of my own conduct. Reason may err, the spirit of the man determines the delicacy of the perception by which we determine the moral quality of the transaction.

Modern business is complex beyond comparison with business of times even no more remote than a generation. It is the most absorbing game at which men play. It may be likened unto modern sports which are highly organized depending on skill and scientific training. The knight of old, clad in armor and ready for the lists, a grand and romantic figure, would, on the modern foot-ball field, be but a helpless, useless, floundering piece of junk. Force and brute strength have fled and skill and science and intelligence overcome. As an element and agent of achievement, the strength and force of a Saul fail in sorry comparison with the tact of a David or the prudent wisdom of a Solomon.

The clumsy barter, the ruthless bargain, the "take who can and give who must" of yesterday in business has developed into a complexity of purchase and sale, of collection and distribution founded upon the multiplied desires of men and related to their endless necessities, all directed by currents of transportation and swiftness of communication that in this age are regarded the highest achievements of material civilization. Swiftness of decision, skill in maneuver and the ability to perceive, classify and appraise multiple related factors in any transaction are fundamentally and ability to meet these demands determines the relative success of failure of him who would engage in business. Industry is becoming more and more scientific, and business is meeting reference as a profession.

Schools of commerce abound and men are now educated for business with practically the same regard as that with which they are educated for the professions, while except in out-

worn, ultra-exclusive circles, there is no social distinction adverse to the individual who engages in trade.

What I would have you do is to answer for yourselves one or two principal questions that may in their answers relate themselves to the things I have propounded.

First: How is the conduct of your business sustaining that higher life you would like to live and is it building that finer individual you would like to be?

Do the practical affairs of life keep you on a plane of existence more or less below your ideal?

Do you commit yourself to practices that are repugnant to your better nature, but for which you make excuse founded on the presumption that the necessity to succeed in business demands such practices and that a mortification of spirit is the price you must pay?

Contrition precedes repentance. Business standards are being refined. It is the realization that ideals of conduct can be vitalized in the affairs of business that is resulting in the discard of some old methods as imperfect and antiquated. Business can be conducted openly, honestly and on a plane of mutual benefit, and it is being so conducted. Your business may be your creation, but just as surely you are the creature of your business. Eight hours or more a day, every work day of our active lives, exercising our utmost ability with a fixed intent to survive and succeed, wielding with caution, speaking guardedly, striking quickly, calculating, concentrated, absorbed by the necessities actual or assumed of your business career are the makers of the real man.

What sort of men has been the product? As men of character, of honor, of keen sensibility, are we a credit to ourselves as men-builders? In the transaction of affairs I wish I might see myself as you see me. Then, too, the appraisal might be high or low, as I should be judged by your standards and who will approve them. So there you are again.

But down in the heart of every man there lives a fairly decent conception of what is to be approved in human conduct and what is merely to be tolerated, or what bears the stamp of expediency. This is not morality, not religion but a sort of ethical intuition, not the product of reason or training but a sensitive, quickened conscience that in a definite manner reaches conclusions by a process that is indefinable, but which are applied clearly and critically.

Competition in the grain business is keen and frequently unscrupulous. Territory is limited and facilities for grain handling have been multiplied beyond reason. The savings of your life are invested, others are involved and you likely can not get out without a loss and a feeling of defeat. Perhaps you are not very happy, there is constant strain, irritating occurrences and a sense at times of slipping. How much you wish it were all different. Lives have grown dark and sour, breeding suspicion and with a waning confidence in human nature, incompetency results and reverses and away they slip into oblivion, bitter and resentful. God save us from an embittered old age full of reproach and dead longings.

The Master said "Well done, good and faithful servant." Nothing said about success; in fact Holy Writ rarely mentions success, always faith and fidelity. Somewhere or somehow there must be relation of Faith and Success. It has to do with ideals and we wonder if faithfulness to a worthy ideal does not produce the surface indication that we call success. You have built a business great or less great; did you build it or did it merely happen? Had you any plans, does it fulfill what you are pleased to call your ambition? There is no happiness so real as the attainment of your ambition, if that ambition has a worthy object and it was achieved in a manner honorable and without regret.

Wright Brothers saw the bird man. In toil, in failure and amidst difficulties he was before them. Before the plane was formed for the air, it was in their minds and before your business was, it was in your mind. While you were working it out, it was working out the man. It was developing hope and faith and self-reliance and the bigger it grew, the bigger you grew and the wider your conception of responsibility to the constituency you served or sought to serve. It got big enough, if you got big at all, that somebody else believed in it and believed in you and if it was to be permanent as you hoped, you sensed the fact that service was to be the chief cornerstone, yea to be all the stones of the foundation.

If this was being done rightly it was building the soul of a man who was growing right along with the edifice of his industry. All this sounds fine you will say but the key is pitched too high. We have passed through some rough experience latterly and some of this idealism has been lost. Ever and anon Bunyan's Pilgrim lost sight of the Gate Beautiful. We are edified by a contemplation of his experience.

We were caught in the morass of deflation, beset by the stings of unwise legislation, and pestered by the gnats of reform and criticism. Yes, our hearts hardened and we cursed the

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times and within ourselves we said "As no man helps me, I shall help no man and for suspicion I shall give him suspicion and for hatred I shall give him hatred and when he is unworthy I shall be unworthy." Have you felt like this? It is a dangerous mental state and leads to business perdition, next is the law of the jungle, an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

Morale is spirit; it must be maintained. Never such an opportunity for ultimate success by the exercise of a faith that in times of unusual stress falls so many men; faith is worthy and faith is reward to him who deserves. We had a fine old belief in childhood that success came only to him who deserved success. I like the idea of building the man along with the business when times are good and then having the man so sturdy that he sustains the business when times are bad. And yet with all this sense of fine ideals and all this reliance on right methods and worthy motives as an assurance of success and happiness, do we feel secure or are we entertaining some doubt? Is there a feeling that the times are out of joint and the old rules are not working?

Out of all our turmoil and strife and sacrifice; from our high intentions and resounding declarations we have realized so little and have fallen on evil days. The world does not seem any better and men do not prove sincere and there is a reckless striving for advantage. Then right down in your heart and mind is a spark of resentment at a fate that permits things to miscarry so foully. We feel like there are too many other men riding on our backs, there is a stifling of energy by our overload. We are overlaid but who laid the burden? You and I.

This is America, the land of equality, every man a sovereign, a government of the people. We must be responsible. War did not end war; we shall not discuss the reason but our military burdens are heavier than before. Every legislative candidate inveighs against taxes and when elected proceeds to increase the load. We tolerate it, we the sovereigns. Every blind gesture towards disarmament meets our approbation; we the sovereigns. We wander like children in the land of make-believe.

We are made to believe that the war was a success. No war succeeds, but this disagreeable fact is to be ignored and our dull senses must be lulled into fancied success. We are not unlike the patient after a serious operation coming from under the influence of the anaesthetic while a fire is raging across the street opposite his windows. His surgeon considerably lowered the blinds remarking that he did not desire the patient to conceive an impression that the operation had been unsuccessful.

The fact remains here today, in Toledo, a small group of business men, we are feeling that all is not right and that somebody else is to blame for the conditions. If there is anything wrong, and the fact is conceded, then may not we ourselves be at least partly responsible. Loss of ideals only aggravates the situation and impedes the process of restoration. Rectitude in business conduct is as essential as ever and leads as surely to success. There is no palliative for hard times but forbearance and a sturdy adhesion to habits of frugality and industry. We need to observe that reform will never come through the effort of reformers. We Americans have a mania for reform and it manifests itself in all sorts of movements and organizations.

Glenn Frank, the editor of Century Magazine, recently expressed himself as follows: "In our earnest and honest efforts to be public spirited we fritter away on all sorts of uplift movements, creative energies that would bring far greater benefit to society if we turned them full force into the better performance of the jobs out of which we are getting our bread and butter.

"The uplift of the world is moved and moved mainly by the way the work of the world is done. The private businesses of the world are, therefore, better instruments of social service than the public movements of the world. We can be pretty sure that, at any given moment, the real issue we need to face is inside our own job. It is not always the uplifters who uplift the world; it is mainly the men and women who are minding their own business in a creative and consistent way."

Grain dealers are not the only business men who feel the pinch of conditions; even if important they constitute but a small part of the fabric of industry. No other business is exempt from the impairment that I have mentioned as having come upon the grain business. Some of it is real, some of it imaginary, much of it is being endured without any concerted effort being made to ameliorate conditions or to hold responsible those who by selfishness or unwisdom are obstructing the return to happier days.

Happiness comes from within; moral paralysis comes from within but they do not come from the same within. The evils of the day should not react on us, bringing lack of attention to business loss or energy or disregard of results. We should be strong and so well rooted that the storm may pass without harm or prejudice. Even if it were possible to amass riches now not one of us can afford to live poorly in order to die rich.

There is a new order toward which industry is striving. In the half light, business is groping its way toward the attainment of a plane of service which will more nearly fulfill true responsibility for the happiness and comfort of mankind. We may establish business contact with a limited number of individuals but personal success depends on the cleanness of our vision and definiteness of our aim to meet this responsibility.

Those without vision perish; selfishness is their weakness; if you have survived you may treasure the fact that you were strong and worthy. There is a happiness in business; just as much as ever if we can rise above the gloom. Our ears must be so attuned as to catch the notes of appreciation and gratitude and not of despair and despondency, and our hearts should be strong and fed by the faith that time heals all evils and that each day we are approaching more closely the time when the grain business is again coming into its own.

It is said that there is a spiritual value in every pursuit or activity in which man engages and I am inclined to feel that we are finding a value in the strengthened confidence in the essential character of our industry, in the faith that its pursuit along lines of honor and rectitude will hasten the restoration of its prosperity and in the hope for happier conditions; confidence and faith and hope, the roots and sources of life and energy and achievement. Without these Man dies, with them he lives to fight another day.

Freight Rates and Farm Prices.

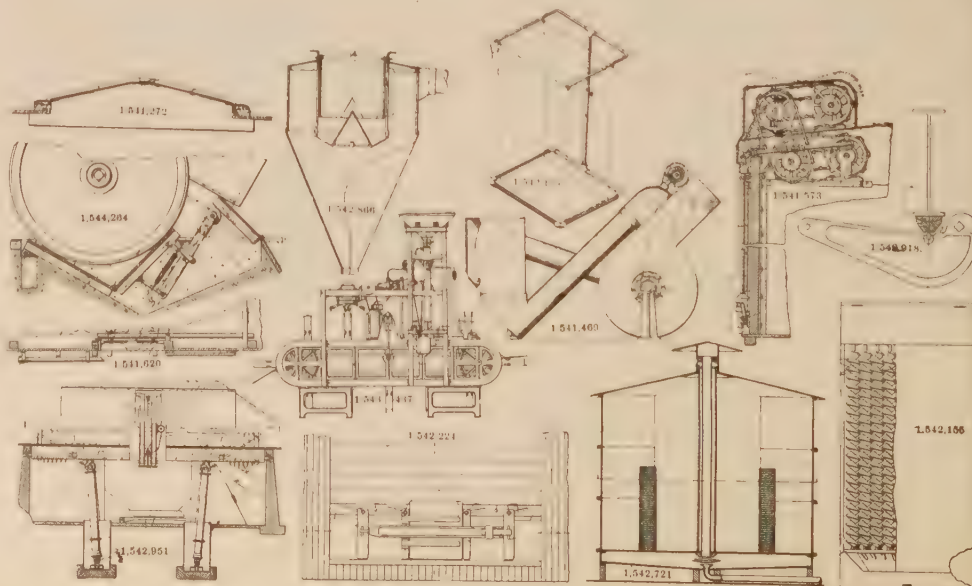
The fact that corn and oats prices have varied widely in the last twenty months, during which time rates on these commodities have been practically stationary, shows that freight rates do not determine the price the farmer receives for his products, according to the Bureau of Railway Economics. The Bureau has just completed a study of the record of corn and oats prices over the last twenty months in the important producing centers, and their relationship to railroad rates.

For example, the prices paid the farmer for No. 2 yellow corn at Churdan, Iowa, fluctuated from 60 cents to \$1.19, or 59 cents a bushel. This spread of 59 cents was almost 9 times the freight rate to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and more than 5 times the freight rate to Chicago.

At Bellevue, Ohio, prices paid the farmer for No. 1 yellow corn fluctuated from 54 cents to \$1.28, or 74 cents a bushel. This spread is equal to from 8 to almost 22 times the freight rates to five representative markets.

Examples similar to the above are shown at nearly all points of origin covered in the bulletin.

The freight rates indicated cover 288 movements for corn and 293 for oats. While there were some local readjustments in freight rates to certain destinations during the 20 months shown, practically all of them were decreases. None of these decreases, however, reflected any material change in relation to the general trend of prices during the period included in the study.



Patents Granted

1,542,164. Bag Holder. Swan Nelson, Chicago, Ill. A U-shaped member is connected to a standard. Springs anchored within the tubular sides of the standard have bag-engaging hooks extending thru slots.

1,542,866. Dust Collector. Francis E. Finch, New York, N. Y., assignor to Ruggles-Coles Engineering Co., York, Pa. The outlet flue causes a gradual and progressive expansion of gas. In the flue is a baffle in the path of the transverse currents.

1,541,573. Grain Door. Louis F. Jackson, Chebanse, Ill. The two doors lie side by side to close a single opening. Each door is composed of a series of hinged sections, traveling in guides, means being provided for raising or lowering either door independent of the other.

1,544,264. Elevator Dump. Peter E. Moran, Woodward, Ia. Combined with a wagon dump having hinged floor members, is a floor door operating device hingedly connected to one of the floor members, a hinged floor door, means for retaining the device in engagement with the floor door whereby the movement of the floor members will raise the floor door.

1,541,272. Grain Door. James Little Neilson, Winnipeg, Man. The grain door is formed of a pair of sections converging inwardly of the car and having their outer ends butted against the posts and their inner ends lapping, a vertical strip secured to the inner end of each section and abutting the adjacent end of the other section and means for releasably locking the lapped ends of the sections together.

1,542,918. Weighing Scale. David W. Stubbs, Chicago, Ill., assignor to E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., St. Johnsbury, Vt. A key is interposed between the bridge girder and the load supporting member for the purpose of compensating for any inequalities therebetween, the key having a curved face contacting with the load supporting member. The key is shiftable without displacing the relative positions of the supporting member and the girder.

1,543,437. Bag-Filling Machine. Chas. H. Howard, Saugus, Mass., assignor to Paper Products Machine Co., Boston. The weighing receptacle is supported by the weighing means for movement into and out of the bag or container, with means to feed material into the receptacle, means for effecting movement of the receptacle into the container and nearly to the bottom thereof and valve means for controlling the discharge of material from the receptacle into the container.

1,542,721. Grain Ventilation. Chas. Plening and Michael Heineken, Hamburg, Germany. In combination with a receptacle having a closed bottom are a perforated partition above the bottom, an extension above the top, a partition dividing the extension into upper and

lower compartments for the inlet and outlet of air, an imperforate tube leading from the space above the partition in the extension to below the partition in the receptable, and a perforated tube concentric with the first mentioned tube and opening to the space below the partition in the extension.

1,542,224. Grain Door. Jos. E. Drake, Blue Rapids, Kan. The auxiliary grain door is adapted to be detachably secured at its ends in a door opening beneath a main door, the auxiliary door including sections hinged together and presenting an opening therebetween, a closure for the opening hinged to one of the sections and movable to close or open position, and means on the sections of the auxiliary door movable in a vertical plane to engage the main door above and constitute a support therefor until the main door is nailed in position.

1,542,155. Seed Separator. Frederick S. Lyman, Salt Lake City, Utah, assignor of one-half to Maurice Keating, Salt Lake City. The seed separating raceway comprises a pair of plates wound spirally around a support, each of the spiral plates adapted to receive seeds to be separated and to retain such seeds as possess predetermined properties and to eject others having other properties, and a spiral cover for the raceway following the convolutions thereof but spaced therefrom and adapted to prevent the reentrance into either of the spirals of the raceway of seed once ejected therefrom.

1,541,620. Grain Door. John S. Cameron, Elliott, Ill. This door hangs in an iron track and can be left outside or inside as desired, according to the character of the load. When loaded with grain the door would be inside, while for way freight or lumber the door could be outside. Ease of unloading grain is achieved by the door opening itself on raising two pins, the lowermost section of the grain door being supplied with an opening that is normally closed. Secured to the grain door are brackets carried by chains, the brackets having rollers that move within the tubular track section.

1,542,951. Car Dumping Apparatus. Augustus T. Perkins, Oak Park, Ill., assignor to Webster Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. The method comprises a car having side doors, and the pushing in of the doors at the opposite sides of the car, thereby releasing and discharging the middle portion of the load from the sides of the car, then tilting the car endwise about one axis to discharge one end portion of the load from the side, and thereafter tilting the car endwise in the opposite direction about another axis to laterally discharge the other end portion of the load, whereby the entire load is discharged in three separate stages or operations. The doors are pushed in by a power operated ram, which also carries the deflecting means to tilt the car.

1,541,469. Pneumatic Conveyor. Geo. Bernert and Jacob Bernert, Milwaukee, Wis. The pneumatic conveyor comprises in combination, a fan casing, a conveying duct extended from the fan casing, a blower fan in the casing for procuring a pressure of conveying current of air in the duct, air inlet means for the fan casing, an elongated conveyor casing having a discharge and a receiving point, means connecting the conveyor casing discharge point with the conveying duct ahead of the fan, mechanical conveying mechanism within the conveyor casing and adapted to convey material entering the conveyor casing at its receiving point through the casing to the conveying duct to be therethrough conveyed by the conveying current of air, and means connecting the inlet means of the fan casing with the interior of the conveyor casing, whereby any back pressure in the conveyor casing incidental to its connection with the conveying duct is relieved and carried off through the blower fan.

Edwardsville, Ill., July 2.—Can see no reason for the market not remaining steady on wheat, tho from the prospects for corn we can expect the spread between wheat and corn to widen perceptibly.—A. H. Stubbs, Dippold Bros.

Old Dobbin is still on the down grade as a transportation factor. The comparative tabulation shows that in Chicago during the first six months of 1925 a total of 17,452 horse drawn vehicles were licensed. In the year 1924, the total number was 21,171.

Grain Carriers

Great Northern is expected to put on 250 general service cars of 50 tons capacity.

Exactly 70,949 freight cars were placed in service from Jan. 1 this year to June 1 on Class 1 railroads. This is an increase of 12,394 cars over the number installed during the corresponding period last year.

Cheap ocean freight rates on distressed room have been offered because of the small offerings of grain for export from the Gulf. On June 24 the following were quoted: To Liverpool, 6c bu.; Antwerp, 10c cwt.; Rotterdam, Hamburg or Bremen, 12c. These are reductions of 4-6c.

Wheat bran moving to Louisiana, Texas, and New Mexico from milling centers in Colo., Ida., Ia., Kan., Mo., Mont., Neb., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, and Wyo., take too high a rate in proportionment according to the Interstate Commerce Commission June 26 in ordering reductions before Sept. 20. Wheat shorts and middlings take a rate 10% less.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A new world's record for grain loading was made here June 25, it is that, when the Steamer Geo. H. Ingalls took 391,500 bus. of oats in 4¼ hours. The previous high mark was established at Port Arthur, Ont., when 355,000 bus. were taken on in 5 hours. The Ingalls record is for quantity loading. It has been exceeded several times on a per minute basis for smaller quantities.

Re-establishment of transit charge proposed on shipments of grain originating in Montana and coarse grains originating in trans-continental Groups F, G, and J, milled in transit at intermediate points, and products forwarded thru north Pacific ports by water to points in California were found justified by the I. C. C. in I. & S. No. 2329, 98 I. C. C. 679, and the order of suspension vacated and proceeding discontinued.

Grain and grain products loadings for the week ending June 29 totaled 35,285 cars, a decrease of 285 cars under the week before and 1,161 cars below the same week last year. Compared with the corresponding week in 1923, it was, however, an increase of 1,336 cars. In the western districts alone, grain and grain products loadings totaled 22,534 cars, a decrease of 462 cars under the corresponding week last year. No car shortage is being reported.

Grain rates from North America to Germany have taken a sharp rise where cargoes can be delivered before Aug. 1, when the new import duties on wheat are scheduled to become effective. Before the first of this month a rate of 9c cwt. was that slightly excessive, but on July 1 a 17c rate was paid for a steamer which could load at Montreal not later than July 8. On June 30 a rate of 14c was paid for a Dutch steamer from Europe in ballast to load at Montreal July 1.

Claims growing out of loss or damage to freight shipments while in transit on the railroads of this country, as compared with the volume of traffic handled, were smaller during the first three months this year than during any corresponding period on record. Loss and damage claims paid during that period by the railroads amounted to \$10,444,139, altho the number of cars loaded with revenue freight during Jan., Feb., and Mar., in 1925, was the greatest ever handled by the carriers at that season of the year. The total claims paid were a reduction of more than 23% under the corresponding period in 1924 and a decrease of nearly 5% under the same period in 1923. It is also a decrease of nearly 30% under the first quarter in 1922 and 64% below 1921. This substantial reduction in the amount of loss and damage claims resulted not only from the intensive efforts of the railroads to secure greater economies in operation but also

to greater efficiency in operation and more careful handling of freight cars.

Grain Gamblers Must Go.

Sec'y of Agriculture Jardine, addressing a co-operative conference at St. Paul, Minn., July 7, said:

If the Chicago Board of Trade does not oust the clique of gamblers and scalpers now in control it will have to go out of business. The right thinking members of the Chicago Board are in favor of such a clean-up, but they are not now in control.

I am a firm believer in letting everyone clean his own house, but they are going to clean that house or we'll put them out of business.

Steps already are being taken to remedy the situation by the formation of a clearing house association and giving votes to 600 outside members of the board.

Men who wish to buy or sell grain will do so in utter disregard of the Board of Trade or the Hon. Sec'y of Agri. so long as the Constitution gives citizens the right to make contracts. Loud and threatening talk may please the rabble, but accomplish nothing.

HESS PNEUMATIC GRAIN DRIERS

Used everywhere—
NONE BETTER

For twenty-five years this drier has led all others in efficiency, economy and convenience. Made in various sizes, suitable for all grain drying needs. Tell us your wants.

**HESS WARMING &
VENTILATING CO.**
1207 So. Western Ave.
CHICAGO

Supreme Court Decisions

Title to Standing Corn.—As between vendor and vendee, there can be a constructive severance of a growing crop. A mortgage on land not only covers it, but growing crops thereon until they are severed.—*Farmers' Bank of Hickory v. Bradley*. Kansas City Court of Appeals. 271 S. W. 857.

Connecting Carriers.—Initial carrier is liable for negligence of terminal carrier in not notifying consignee of arrival of goods and consignor of their arrival and non-delivery.—*Georgia Southern & F. Ry. Co. v. Tifton Produce Co.* Supreme Court of Georgia. 127 S. E. 771.

Carrier Liable for Delivery without Surrender of B/L.—Carrier delivering interstate shipment without production and surrender of order B/L, which it is not required to do by federal Bills of Lading Act, § 8 (U. S. Comp. St. § 8604dd), is liable in conversion for consequent loss resulting to shipper.—*Alderman Bros. Co. v. New York, N. H. & H. R. Co.* Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut. 129 Atl. 47.

Pooling Contract Valid.—A co-operative marketing ass'n agreement held mutual in operation and benefits, as promise of one party is sufficient consideration for promise of the other. Co-operative marketing ass'n's agreement with member, under Sp. Acts 1921, p. 38, held not unjust and unreasonable, but to provide for equal treatment of all members, and to give no arbitrary power of apportioning funds borrowed on cotton unequally.—*Warren v. Alabama Farm Bureau Cotton Ass'n.* Supreme Court of Alabama. 104 South. 264.

Breach of Contract to Buy Bags.—Measure of damages for buyer's breach of contract to purchase burlap bags held to be difference between the contract price and the market price of the burlap necessary for the manufacture of the bags, and not the difference between the contract price and the market price of the manufactured bags at the time of the breach, where seller had not manufactured the bags but had necessary burlap on hand and by mutual consent had delayed the manufacture of the bags until buyer was ready to receive them.—*C. B. Foster & Co. v. Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills.* Supreme Court of Mississippi. 104 South. 292.

Gathering, Disseminating, and Use of Certain Trade Information Held Not in Restraint of Trade.—Persons uniting in gathering and disseminating information in trade journals and statistical reports on industry, and who gather and publish statistics as to the amount of production of commodities in interstate commerce, and report market prices, are not engaged in unlawful conspiracies in restraint of trade, merely because the result of their efforts may be to stabilize prices or limit production through better understanding of economic laws or ability to conform to them. Members of trade associating do not become conspirators in restraint of trade merely because they gather and disseminate trade information as to cost of production, freight rates, and amount of sales and prices, or make use of it in management and control of their individual businesses.—*Maple Flooring Mfrs. Ass'n et al. v. United States.* U. S. Supreme Court. 45 Supreme Court 578.

Oklahoma now claims the distinction of being the nation's second greatest cotton producer.—C. H. Caswell, C. R. I. & P.

The Bolivian Legation in Lima, Peru, has been authorized to ship, duty free, 50 tons of one or more classes of cotton seed for exportation to Bolivia.

Modern Methods in Engine Building.

Many users and prospective purchasers of engines would like to take a tour of inspection thru the works in which the engines are built. Those who have been prevented by lack of time or the distance to the works from satisfying this desire now have an opportunity to see how a modern engine is built by glancing thru the profusely illustrated Bulletin No. 1040 issued by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., on "Modern Methods in Diesel Engine Building."

The visitor to the engine works could have no accompanying guide more fluent in explanation than the text explaining every step pictured in this bulletin of 32 pages, each 8½x11 inches, containing 48 engravings having to do with forging, machining and assembling.

A trip thru the shops will show as the most interesting piece of equipment in the forge shop a 1,000-ton hydraulic press which is used for forging the crankshafts for all Fairbanks-Morse Diesel Engines. This huge press has a massive manipulator and a group of furnaces which heat the steel. It produces a forging which is far superior to that produced by the taps of a steam hammer, as the metal is kneaded thruout its cross-section.

Copies of this instructive and entertaining bulletin will be mailed to readers of the Grain Dealers Journal on application to the Oil Engine Division of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Disintegration of Grain Marketing Co.

Under the agreement whereby the Grain Marketing Co., with \$26,000,000 capital, was to take over the properties and leases of the constituent companies, a payment of \$4,000,000 was required July 28.

The money was to be raised by sales of stock to farmers. A vigorous sales campaign was started and 66,000 of the 1,000,000 shares was sold. An able man with a record of success in selling securities was employed to direct the sales and he was aided by a corps of high-pressure salesmen, but the opposition as stated on page 642 of the Journal for May 25 prevented the sale of a sufficient number of shares.

Most effective in this opposition was the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n which employed legal talent to analyze the company, and when the attorney brot in a report favorable to the marketing company suppressed it. Other lawyers were employed by the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n, and they discovered a flaw in that under the constitution of Illinois a warehouseman could not deal in grain in his own warehouse as the Grain Marketing Co. necessarily would have to do. They took this to the Illinois Commerce Commission, as having jurisdiction over public warehouses, and at a secret session between the attorney of the marketing company and the attorney of the Agricultural Ass'n with an employee of the Illinois Commerce Commission the marketing company agreed to discontinue the sale of stock in Illinois.

Barred out of Indiana, sales suspended in Illinois, and subject to attack for violation of the Illinois Co-operative Law requiring such companies to handle at least 50 per cent of its business from producers co-operatively, it was seen that the sale could not be consummated.

On July 8 its officers gave out the following statement:

"From an authoritative source it has been learned that the Grain Marketing Co., a co-operative enterprise concerning which many conflicting rumors have been in circulation during the last ten days, will, because of its inability

to comply with the provisions of the Capper-Volstead act, under which it was incorporated, liquidate and dissolve, returning to the component companies which made up the Grain Marketing Co., the properties and business contributed by them as provided in their contract. It is also stated by the same source that the bank debt and other indebtedness of the Grain Marketing Co. will be paid as it matures."

Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—The Link-Belt Co. has ready for distribution an 8 page booklet which describes the operation of the Link-Belt Gondola Car Dumper. A copy of this booklet will be sent to Journal readers who write requesting it.

Chicago, Ill.—Albert D. Dorman, pres. of B. F. Gump Co., Chicago Pulley & Shafting Co., and various other Chicago industries, died June 27. Mr. Dorman was but 58 years old and was in active charge of his various business activities until a few days before his death.

Mishawaka, Ind.—The Dodge Manufacturing Corp. is distributing a very interesting booklet entitled "Facts." This booklet covers the story of the Dodge-Timken Roller Hanger Bearing. It not only describes the bearing but it touches on the history of the two organizations back of this new product. Grain elevator operators who are interested in a greater saving in power should send for and read this book very carefully.

In a way, the final test of advertising is sales. But advertising alone will not make sales. All it can do—what it will do, properly used—is turn attention to your product. When it has done that it has shown results. Whether those results are to mean profit for the business depends on whether the attention gained is used intelligently and aggressively by the sales department of the business.—Hammel Sutphen Co.

Cleveland, O.—The Sandusky Cement Co. has just issued a handbook on Medusa Waterproofing and Waterproofed Cements superseding all previous issues. Engineers, architects and builders will find this volume of 116 handsomely illustrated pages invaluable in determining which of the four forms of Medusa Waterproofing to use, such as powder, paste, gray cement and white cement, the handbook giving engineering data and records of many important tests for absorption, water penetration under pressure, as well as general specifications for all classes of waterproofing work.

The new postal increases are unscientific. Under the interpretation of the postoffice department a catalog if containing less than 24 pages is not entitled to the rate of one cent per two ounces but must pay one and one-half cents per two ounces. The result is that many business houses are increasing their catalogs to 24 pages, with a tendency to break down well established and economical trade standards of paper size, printing and folding. An extreme example is that of the circular which would cost one and one-half cents to mail alone but which can be mailed for one cent if a 24-page catalog is attached to it.

The American Engineering Standards Committee has been requested by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers to authorize the organization of a Sectional Committee whose duty it would be to develop standards for drawings and certain drafting room practices. The Society signifies its willingness to act as sponsor or joint sponsor for this project. Drawing is the universal graphical language of the industrial world. It has its "grammar," and uses varied forms of expression, varied styles, all matters of importance on which it is evidently advantageous to have general agreement. As an example of the present diversity not less than 23 different methods exist to represent the most common Standard American form of screw threads, and this is only one among the innumerable details considered in mechanical drawing.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Carter-Mayhew Mfg. Co. has filed trademark No. 198,965 tive of grain separating and cleaning machine consisting of the word "Carter" and descriptive and automatic weighing feeders.

Railroad Claims Collected

Send in Claims of every description. No Collection. No Pay.

The Security Adjustment Co., Inc.

332 Builders Exchange Bldg., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
References: Any bank, mercantile agency, commission firm or Editor of this publication.

Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

C. B. & Q. supplement No. 3 to tariff G. F. O. No. 1346-J, Ill. C. C. No. 1229, effective July 25, 1925, increases rate on wheat and corn from Meriden, Mendota, Paw Paw, and West Brooklyn to Chicago, Ill.

Wab. supplement No. 1 to tariff No. J-9907, Ill. C. C. No. 661, effective July 24, 1925, increases the rate on grain products from Pittsfield to DuQuoin, Marion and Mt. Vernon, Ill. to 16 cents per 100 pounds.

C. C. C. & St. L. supplement No. 4 to tariff No. 1369-B, Ill. C. C. No. 747, effective Aug. 1, 1925, increases rate on grain and grain products from East St. Louis to Shelbyville, and from Danville-Harris Spur to East St. Louis, Ill.

C. M. & St. P. supplement No. 8 to tariff G. F. D. No. 12831-E, Ill. C. C. No. 210, effective July 25, 1925, increases rate on wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley between Welland, Mendota and Peterstown and Chicago, Ill., to 11 cents.

C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 18 to tariff No. 22000-H, Ill. C. C. No. 399, effective July 25, 1925, increases the rate on grain and grain products between Utica and Chicago and points taking same rates from 9½ cents to 10½ cents per 100 pounds.

C. & N. W. supplement No. 5 to tariff G. F. D. No. 8300-F, Ill. C. C. No. 458, effective July 25, 1925, increases rate on grain and grain products between Triumph, Troy Grove and Brayson and Chicago, Ill., to 11 cents; and increases rate on grain between Big Foot and Peoria, Ill., to 14½ cents.

C. & A. supplement No. 1 to tariff No. 1604-I, I. C. C. No. A-1797, to local, joint and proportional tariff applying on grain and grain products between Chicago, Joliet, Peoria, Pekin and East St. Louis, Ill. (also St. Louis, Mo.), to stations on the C. & A., C. & I. M., and C. & N. W., also to Toledo, O., Battle Creek and Detroit, Mich., and stations on connecting lines in Illinois, effective July 25.

E. B. Boyd, agt., in supplement I. C. C. No. 42, I. C. C. No. A-1444 (cancels No. 40) to Circular No. 1-R of Western Trunk Lines, lists rules, regulations and exceptions taking precedence over the classifications governing tariffs made subject hereto, effective Aug. 1. Grain, grain products, grain by-products, feeds, feed and cereal mill products, seeds, mixed grain and articles taking same rates are rated.

C. & E. I. supplement No. 9 to tariff No. 60, I. C. C. No. 144 (cancels supplement 8), provides rules governing milling and malting in transit privileges on grain and grain products at stations on the C. & E. I., effective July 15. Refer to title page of tariff and supplement No. 8 and eliminate the following clauses therefrom, viz.: "This tariff as amended contains rates that are higher for shorter distances than for longer distances over the same route. Such departure, etc., etc."

Ill. Cent. supplement No. 17 to 601-J, I. C. C. No. A-10025 (cancels supplement No. 16), to tariff of local, joint and proportional rates applying on grain, grain products, feed, meal, seeds, straw, etc., between stations in Iowa, Minn., Neb., S. D. on the Ill. Cent.; C. R. & I. C.; C. C. W.; Ft. D., D. M. & S.; Gt. N.; W., C. F. & N. railroads and Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, Peoria, St. Louis, Ohio River Crossings and other stations in Ill., Ind., Ia., Kan., Ky., Minn., Mo., O., S. D. and Wis., effective July 15.

Ill. Cent. supplement No. 47 to 1537-G, supplement No. 46 to Ill. C. C. No. A-748 (applies on Illinois intrastate traffic only), to tariff of local, joint and proportional rates applying on grain, grain products, cotton seed products and seeds and articles taking same rates between stations in Ill., Ind., Wis. (also Dubuque, Ia., and St. Louis, Mo.), to the following: Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Paducah, Peoria, St. Louis, Ohio River Crossings, and other stations in Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Mich., Minn., Mo. and Wis., effective June 17, has been suspended until Sept. 17 by order of the Ill. C. C. The proposed rates were reductions.

C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 18 to tariff No. 29329-F, I. C. C. No. C-11214 (cancels No. 17), of local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products and seeds, between Albright, Omaha and South Omaha, Neb.; Atchison, Kansas City and Leavenworth, Kan.; Council Bluffs, Ia.; Kansas City, St. Joseph and Sugar Creek, Mo. (and stations in Ia., Kan., Mo., and Neb. on C. R. I. & P., C. B. & Q., and Wabash), to stations in Ill., Ind., Ia., Minn., Mo., S. D. and Wis., effective July 15.

C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 19 to tariff No. 29329-F and to I. C. C. No. C-11214 cancels supplement No. 18 and lists local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products and seeds from Albright, Omaha and South Omaha, Neb., Atchison, Kansas City and Leavenworth, Kan., Council Bluffs, Ia., Kansas City, St. Joseph and Sugar Creek, Mo., and stations in Ia., Kan., Mo. and Neb. on C. R. I. & P., C. B. & Q., M. P., and Wab. roads to stations in Ill., Ind., Ia., Minn., Mo., S. D. and Wis., effective Aug. 3.

C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 18 to tariff No. 22000-H (I. C. C. No. C-11168) of local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products and seeds between Chicago, Moline, Peoria and Rock Island, Ill., Burlington, Clinton, Davenport, Keokuk and Muscatine, Ia., Minneapolis, Minnesota Transfer and St. Paul, Minn., and other stations named under Index Nos. 1 to 2200 (incl.), of tariff, and in items No. 200 to 350 (incl.) of tariff as amended to stations on C. R. I. & P. and connections in Ill., Ia., Minn., Mo. and S. D., including Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.; Council Bluffs, Ia.; Kansas City, Atchison and Leavenworth, Kan.; Albright, Omaha and South Omaha, Neb.; effective July 25.

C. & E. I. supplement No. 8 to tariff No. 600-A, I. C. C. No. 165 (cancels No. 7), of local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products and grain by-products also, broom corn, green corn, corn cobs, cotton seed, cotton seed ashes, seeds (broom corn, flax, Hungarian and millet) and red top seed chaff from stations on the C. & E. I., also from Henderson and Owensboro, Ky. (and stations on the L. H. & St. L. taking Owensboro rates), and from Cairo, Ill. (via M. & O.), Joliet, Ill. (via E. J. & E.), Milwaukee, Wis. (via M. St. P. & S. S. M.), and Momena Transfer, Ill. (via C. M. & G.), to points in Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Mich., Minn., Mo., O., Pa. and Wis., effective July 13.

From certain points in Utah, Ida., Mont., Wyo. and Ore., grain and grain products rates to Petaluma, Cal., were found not unreasonable, but unduly prejudicial and the undue prejudice ordered removed. In 100 I. C. C. 41 No. 14048, Golden Eagle Mfg. Co., et al. v. B. E. Ry. Co. et al., it is ordered "that the defendants, according as they participate in the transportation, be required to cease from demanding for the transportation of grain and grain products from points of origin on the O. S. L. (named in that line's tariff I. C. C. No. 2358) to Petaluma, Cal., before Aug. 15, rates in excess of those contemporaneously maintained by them on the same commodities from the same points of origin to San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose, South Vallejo, Stockton, Woodland, and Marysville, Cal."

C. & E. I. supplement No. 8-A to tariff No. 600-A and Ill. C. C. No. 134 of local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products and grain by-products, also broom corn, green corn, corn cobs, cotton seed, cotton seed ashes, seeds (broom corn, Hungarian and millet) and red top seed chaff from stations on the C. & E. I., also from Henderson and Owensboro, Ky. (and stations on the L. H. & St. L. taking Owensboro, Ky., rates), and from Cairo, Ill. (via M. & O.), Joliet, Ill. (via E. J. & E.), and Momena Transfer, Ill. (via C. M. & G.), to points in Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Mich., Minn., Mo., O., Pa. and Wis., postpones until Sept. 17 Illinois State traffic rates which were to have become effective July 13 in supplement No. 8. Prior to that time, rates shown on pages 126 to 130 inclusive, of tariff No. 6 will continue to apply on Illinois State traffic.

C. W. Galligan, agt. Illinois Freight Ass'n Tariff Bureau, and B. T. Jones, agt. Central Freight Ass'n Tariff Bureau, supplement No. 40 to tariff No. 108-J, I. C. C. No. 22 (C. W. Galligan, agt.), I. C. C. No. 1362 (B. T. Jones, agt.), of local, joint and proportional rates applying on Classes and Commodities (including grain, grain products and grain by-products, etc.) from Chicago, Peoria and Springfield, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis., Indianapolis and Vincennes, Ind., and points taking same rates, and from St. Louis rate points as shown on pages 9 to 65 (incl.) of

tariff as amended, to Memphis and Jackson, Tenn., New Orleans, La., Natchez, Gulfport and Vicksburg, Miss., and Mobile, Ala., and other points named on pages 66 to 106 (incl.) of tariff as amended, also Class Rates from points in Ala., Ky., La., Miss and Tenn., named on pages 66 to 106 (incl.) of tariff as amended, to Chicago, Peoria and Springfield, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis., and Indianapolis and Vincennes, Ind., and points taking same rates and St. Louis rates points as shown on pages 9 to 65 (incl.) of tariff as amended, also reshipping or proportional rates applying on grain and grain products for export as shown on page 383 of tariff, as amended, etc., effective July 25.

Rate Increase Denied.

Increased freight rates proposed by western trunk lines on grain and grain products from Minneapolis and Chicago and territory between those points and Missouri River cities to destinations in Missouri, Kansas and other states, were held to be not justified and canceled by an order of the interstate commerce commission June 24, in I. & S. 2245. The order reads:

Respondents propose to restrict application of joint rates on grain and grain products from certain primary markets, such as St. Paul and Minneapolis, Chicago and Peoria, and St. Louis, and intermediate territory between those points and Missouri River cities, to destinations in Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Wyoming so that they will apply only on shipments originating beyond the primary markets named.

Generally speaking, the proposed schedules would have the effect of increasing the rates on shipments originating at the Twin Cities and at most intermediate points to the basis of the combination of local rates on the Missouri River. It is proposed to increase the rates on local shipments from Chicago and the other primary markets mentioned in the same amount as the rates from the Twin Cities are increased. From a few intermediate points the establishment of rates on the combination basis would result in reductions.

Upon protest of the board of railroad commissioners of Iowa, the corporation commission of Oklahoma and other interested parties, the operation of the schedules was suspended until July 28, 1925. The respondents are hereby notified to cancel said schedules.—F. J. P.

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THE ELLIS DRIER COMPANY
1223 So. Talman Avenue
CHICAGO

Mill and Elevator Fire Losses.

In its painstaking efforts to help the owners of flour mills and grain elevators to correct known fire hazards, the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau has compiled fire loss statistics for the flour mill and elevator mutual fire insurance companies which are intensely interesting to every property owner desirous of reducing the fire hazards of his plant and thereby saving his property from the flames and reducing the cost of fire insurance to all his fellow policyholders.

During the fifteen years 1910 to 1924 inclusive the 12 companies forming the Bureau have suffered 4,128 losses and paid insurance to the amount of \$27,201,643. The number of losses suffered ranged from 220 in 1919 to 346 in 1922. In 1910 the number of losses was 255; 1911, 256; 1912, 231; 1913, 233; 1914, 282; 1915, 227; 1916, 294; 1917, 280; 1918, 240; 1919, 220; 1920, 281; 1921, 339; 1922, 346; 1923, 314, and 1924, 330.

THE NIGHT LOSSES, that is those occurring between 6:00 P. M. and 6:00 A. M., outnumber the day losses. This is no doubt due to undiscovered hot bearings. The operators, weary from their day's labors, shut up the plant at 6:00 P. M. and go home without inspecting all the bearings, and when the fire breaks out no one is at hand to extinguish it. During the eleven years, 1914 to 1924 inclusive, the percentage of fire losses occurring at night exceeded the number occurring between 6:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. with the single exception of 1918, when only 50% of the fires occurred during the night. The percentage of losses charged to the night fires exceeded 50% of the total losses each year.

The night losses during 1914 were charged with 59% of the number of fires and 57% of the amount lost. In 1915—66% of the number and 74% of the amount lost; 1916—63% of number and 69% of amount; 1917—62% of number and 66% of amount; 1918—50% of number and 50.69% amount; 1919—65.99% number and 72.77% amount; 1920—62% number and 74% amount; 1921—59% number and 79.8% amount; 1922—62% number and 69.26% amount; 1923—53% number and 77% amount; 1924—55.76% of number of fires and 70.55% of amount lost.

During the ten years, 1914 to 1923 inclusive, 985 mills, 1,226 independent grain elevators, 305 line company elevators, 255 warehouses and 55 other risks contributed to the losses.

The number of fires and the total amount of

fire loss charged to each of the 66 important causes during the fifteen years, 1910 to 1924 inclusive, follow:

Causes of Fires, 1910 to 1924 (Inclusive).

Cause.	No. of Fires.	Total Amt. Loss.
Unknown	1,264	\$12,503,824.49
Railroad Hazard	323	1,658,013.92
Hot Box	166	1,358,819.77
Incendiary	113	1,122,866.80
Exposure	306	994,820.03
Electric Hazard	108	672,867.72
Lightning	691	1,518,490.77
Spontaneous Combustion	123	806,474.29
Boiler Room Hazard	94	422,332.11
Wheat Cleaning Machinery	33	319,525.82
Elevator Head or Boot	98	1,185,034.90
Friction in Machinery	79	999,634.94
Tramps	38	216,015.74
Office Stove	116	331,025.45
Dust Collector	7	135,681.37
Screw Conveyors	3	128,530.40
Defective Chimney	80	204,164.67
Smoking	48	290,174.00
Cob House	18	150,082.01
Attrition Mills	16	77,558.61
Sparks from Chimney	28	75,185.12
Matches	25	104,324.72
Exhaust Pipe Hazard	40	91,676.50
Spontaneous Combustion (Coal)	69	221,277.33
Foreign Matter in Machinery	20	166,235.71
Gas Engine Hazard	64	368,475.34
Gas Explosion	10	37,136.44
Lantern Explosion	5	12,154.64
Dust Explosion	8	117,340.60
Sparks from Emery Wheel	1	3,414.80
Meteor	1	2,656.17
Gas Stove	5	3,174.99
Truck and Tractor Hazard	3	4,356.20
Shaft Through Bin	18	20,077.55
Friction Universal Bolter	1	722.64
Sparks from Steamboat	1	517.68
Fireworks	2	454.83
Friction—Belt on Wood or Rope on Wood	14	146,146.32
Slacking Lime	2	241.35
Friction Wizard Bolter	1	191.99
Fumoth Fumigator	2	364.34
Burning Rubbish	11	4,142.15
Steam Drier Coils	4	20,438.26
Rolls Running Empty	4	932.65
Hot Air Furnace	5	1,060.13
Oil Engine	21	120,686.49
Fumigating with Sulphur Candles	1	4,953.07
Breaking of Gravity Feed Pipe to Oil Engine	1	34,824.75
Oil Lamps	2	7,794.60
Gasoline Lamps	1	30,000.00
Thawing Pipes with Torch	7	20,360.43
Gravity Feed Gasoline Engine	1	10,019.20
Detached Power House Communicating Through Unprotected Dust Spout	1	19,171.16
Sparks from Cob Crusher	2	350.96
Live Coals in Wood Cuspidor	1	5.45
Leaking Pitch Kettle	1	9.49
Waste Paper	1	34.50
Oil Heater	4	3,812.16
Steam Pipes	1	937.08
Split Wood Pulley Not in Head or Pulley	1	502.65
Steam Heating Hazard	3	407,688.70
Prairie Fire	3	67.87
Direct Heat Drier	3	385.37
Gasoline Torch	3	29,955.83
Oil Burning Steam Plant	2	4,989.95

Total.....4,128 \$27,201,643.03

Eugene Arms, mgr. of the Bureau, in commenting on the statistics, writes: "If there is any doubt in anyone's mind as to the practicability of fire prevention through careful inspection and careful education of the assured it is only necessary to look at these loss statistics. Probably if it were possible to analyze the unknown causes a very large percentage of these would be found to have been caused by hot boxes. If we were to hazard a guess, and of course it would be only a guess, we would say that 50% of the amount of loss in the unknown column is caused by overheated bearings and friction in elevator heads and elevator head line shafts. No inspection is ever complete until every bearing in the place has had very careful consideration and has been tested for the proper amount of babbitt in the flat bearings nor until the elevator heads have all been carefully examined as to this and the running of the belt. Elevators that are subject to chokeup by reason of the fact that the friction of the head pulley is not sufficient to pull the belt through the grain might very much better, in our opinion, be lagged with rubber providing the belt also is rubber. The belt will not slip except under the most extreme conditions and then probably the power will not be sufficient to cause the slippage.

"Look at the accomplishments on the matter

of electric fires. Only a few years ago electricity took a very prominent place in our loss statistics and now it drops back to a very minor place. There has been some feeling that we have laid too much stress on electric hazards, but in our opinion the reduction in losses from the cause has made a return many times the amount invested. What has been done with electric fires can be done with almost any other cause of fire if we concentrate on the hazards and carry on a consistent campaign of fire prevention. The fire hazards of an oil engine have been analyzed and they are very much more easily controlled than the fire hazards of electricity. Our problem on them is small as compared with our problem on electric hazards."

Insurance Notes.

Nonresident insurance companies and their agents, licensed under the laws of Illinois, will continue to operate in the state until the U. S. Supreme Court has passed on the case against the Hanover Fire Insurance Co., involving taxes on net premium receipts.

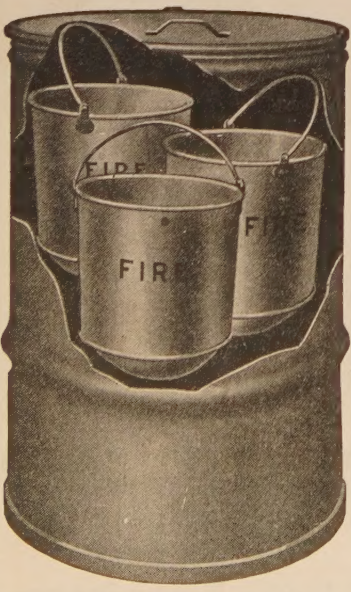
Indianapolis, Ind.—That the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co. does much more than furnish a contract of indemnity appears for a perusal of a leaflet sent out by the company recently. Service furnished on request includes legal advice, examinations of policies, rating of other companies, drawings for electrical installations, advice on building, inspection, survey and valuation. Booklets are supplied on lightning protection, etc. Thru its office, in associate companies there is handled public liability, plate glass, workmen's compensation and general liability.

Books Received

UP FROM THE SOIL is a little brochure of 84 pages containing eleven sermons on "What Bread Means," "The Seed of Civilization," "Farming with Steel," "Ideals and Wheat," "Four Black Years," "From Adversity to Diversity," "Moving the Crop," "Purer and Cheaper Flour," "The Golden Loaf," "The Newest Industry" and "A Rich Inheritance." Realizing the need for a wider popular understanding of the problems confronting American wheat farming and related industries this booklet has been published by the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New York, N. Y.

INSECTS FEEDING ON TRUCK AND GARDEN CROPS, and How to Control Them, by Chas. C. Compton, is a 29-page release of the University of Illinois (Circular No. 297). Interesting chapters included under the division of "Insects Injurious to Corn" are 'Corn-Ear Worm Usually More Abundant in Dry Hot Seasons'; 'Corn-Root Aphid Control Measures Must Be Directed Against the Ant'; 'Northwestern Corn-Root Worm May Be Controlled by Crop Rotation'; 'Army Worm More Destructive to Field Crops'; 'Corn Stalk Borer Very Injurious to Young Corn'; 'Southern Corn-Root Worm Feeds Both Above and Below Ground'; 'European Corn Borer Attacks All Crops with Large Stems,' etc.

MARKETING METHODS AND POLICIES takes up in detail the problems of the chain store, the mail order house, co-operative marketing, trade ass'ns, market analysis, method of distribution, price policies and the co-ordination of marketing policies and activities. While the author adequately presents the theories of marketing, the vast number of detailed facts given in this work enables the student to form correct judgments. Analyses are given of the economy and selling expense of many methods of distribution. A merchant who is well-informed in his own line of business can read this volume for the information it gives as to the methods of the producers or manufacturers from whom he buys and the problems of the customers to whom he sells, with a view to shaping his own policies to hold his own trade on a profitable basis. Indexed, 619 pages, by Paul D. Converse, professor of commerce, University of Pittsburgh; published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York; price, \$4.



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Secretary

Indianapolis

Indiana



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MOST concrete work is thirsty! Countless millions of tiny air pockets, or voids are formed in concrete by the presence of excess water in the mix. Tamp as hard as you may, you cannot remove, or flatten out these thoroughly distributed, microscopic drops of water. When the mass dries out these become air pockets. For this reason concrete absorbs ground-water or rain-water that comes in contact with it.

Not satisfied with simply saturating itself, ordinary concrete drinks water by means of capillary attraction, allowing the water to penetrate the mass. In cold weather this

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Medusa Integral Waterproofing, the original stearate process, will make all of your concrete work water-repellent and impervious because it *kills* for all time this natural tendency of concrete to absorption. You can rely on the ability of Medusa Integral Waterproofing to kill this "Greed for Water" that is a natural property of most concrete.

To the man about to build a new elevator Medusa Waterproofing offers positive assurance of dry pits and basements.

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To both we offer our services in solving your difficulties.

Instead of placing concrete that becomes damp and leaky, use Medusa Waterproofing and place concrete that will be dry as a desert, concrete that will remain dry forever without any further attention.

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